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LOCAL NOTICES.

Another Invoice

Of fine old English and Scotch bottled ale, received at Joseph Fleming's, 84 Market street corner of the Diamond; just the thing for weakly and debilitated invalids. Try it.

A Sure Remedy

For chills and fever. Ayre's Ague Cure never fails. TThs

Removal, Removal.

R. M. Snodgrass's new Drug and Family Medicine store is now corner of Federal and Robinson streets, one block below old stand. See the sign—Allegheny Drug Depot.

For Asthma,

Cigars De Joy. 56 Smithfield street. TThs

Health,

The poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss, is found in Ayer's medicines, after a fruitless search among other remedies. A word to the wise is sufficient. TThs

FOR THE FACE.—Saunders's Face Powder. Imported and sold by Simon Johnston, Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. TuThs

Great Bargains.

Go to No. 82 Market street, where you can buy piece goods, ready made clothing, gents' furnishing goods, youths' and boys' clothing, at lower prices than elsewhere. First-class clothing made to order in the latest styles and cut. Don't forget the number, 82 Market street. B. Oppenheimer.

FOR COLDS, Agues and Influenza—Browne's Chlorodyne 56 Smithfield st. TThs

W. D. Duffey,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

Country Merchants Look to Your Interest.

You will save money by purchasing your drugs, patent medicines, hair oils, perfumeries and dyes at McClarran & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. OBSERVE THE RED SIGNS.

A. B. C. F. M.

The Entire Proceedings of the American Board, as reported daily for the Commercial, is published in a Supplement this morning. Those wishing to procure copies should leave their orders in the Counting Room at once.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THANKSGIVING.

Proclamation of the President.

Thursday, November 18th, Recommended as a Day of Thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 8, 1869.

By the President of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

The year which is drawing to a close has been free from pestilence; health has prevailed throughout the land; abundant crops award the labor of the husbandman; commerce and manufactures have successfully prosecuted their peaceful paths, the mines and forests have yielded liberally; the nation has increased in wealth and in strength; peace has prevailed and its blessings have advanced every interest of the people in every part of the Union; harmony and fraternal intercourse restored, and obliterating the marks of the past conflict and estrangement; burdens have been lightened, means increased; civil and religious liberty are secured to every inhabitant of the land, whose soil is trod by none but freemen. It becomes a people thus favored to make acknowledgement to the Supreme Author from whom such blessings flow of their gratitude and their dependence; to render praise and thanksgiving for the same, and devoutly to implore a continuance of God's mercies.

Therefore I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend that Thursday, the 18th day of November next, be observed as a day of thanksgiving and praise and of prayer to Almighty God, the Creator and the Ruler of the universe; and second, I do further recommend to all the people of the United States to assemble on that day in their accustomed places of public worship, and to unite in the homage and praise due to the bountiful Father of all mercy, and in fervent prayer for the continuance of the merciful blessings He has vouchsafed to us as a people.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, this, the fifth day of October, A. D. 1869, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fourth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

Proceedings of the Railroad Convention.

OSWEGO, October 8.—The delegates to the Railroad Convention were entertained last night at the International Hotel by Mayor Page at a banquet.

The Convention reassembled this morning. Mr. Poor, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a report in the shape of resolutions, asserting that it is the duty of the Government to give such reasonable aid as will promote the building of the Northern and Southern Pacific Railroads; stating that greater railroad facilities are needed between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi and upper lake region; demanding the immediate construction of the proposed lines; favoring the efforts now making to secure a continuous and independent line of railway from Chicago to the seaboard by the route of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, and thence eastward by the best and most feasible route in New England to the harbor of Portland, and the Ossippee valley, affording at the same time the increased facilities required for western trade seeking access to New York, Boston and other eastern Atlantic ports; directing copies of the resolutions and proceedings of the Convention to be presented to the Congressional committees on Pacific Railroad and Ways and Means, and to the President and Cabinet, and recommending the appointment of a committee which shall be charged with the duty of taking the required measures to organize a railroad company from the most feasible point or points in the eastern part of the State of New York, between Albany and Whitehall, to run in a westerly direction on the most feasible line in a general direction of the southeast basin of Lake Ontario, to be called the New England and New York Railway Company.

The report was accepted, and Messrs. Poore, of Portland, Worcester, of Rochester, and Nelson, of Chicago, advocated the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Thompson, of Queenstown, Canada, offered an additional resolution, that therefore it is expedient that so soon as the various companies forming a continuous line from Portland to Chicago are properly organized, with a view to the construction, that the representatives of the various lines are authorized by this Convention to call a meeting of the officials of said lines and appoint therefrom a standing committee, whose duty it shall be to bring about unity of sentiment and interests between the different projected lines. Mr. Thompson supported his resolution at length. Recess until evening.

At the evening session the name of the proposed road was changed to the New England and Oswego Railroad. The Chairman, Mr. Driggs, offered a resolution favoring connection with the Northern Pacific road by the shortest and most direct route, and while such connection ought to and will be made *via* Chicago, the continuation of the Northern Pacific to the straits of Mackinaw so as to connect with the contemplated road from Portland to the Detroit or St. Clair rivers should also be secured.

During the evening speeches were made by Dewitt C. Littlejohn, John Neal, Mr. Easterly, of Wisconsin, the chair, and Mr. Brindle, of Michigan City.

The resolutions reported from the Business Committee and those of Messrs. Thompson and Driggs were adopted unanimously. A Committee was appointed on the road from Oswego to White Hall. Adjourned *sine die*.

VIRGINIA.

Both Houses Ratify the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

RICHMOND, October 8.—Both Houses of the Legislature to-day ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. In the House there were only six votes against them, and in the Senate only four against the Fourteenth and two against the Fifteenth, one of the latter being a colored Republican Senator who declined voting because the legislature is illegal. The legislature by joint resolution adjourned till October 18th. In the House an amendment of the bill passing the Fifteenth amendment, making it take effect on and after the admission of the State to the Union, only received five votes. In the same body a resolution was offered that in view of doubts expressed about the legality of this legislature, it will after admission to the Union reenact the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments. The resolution was referred.

In the Senate to-day, before adjournment, a resolution was offered pledging the re-enactment of the two amendments to the Constitution after admission of the State. The resolution was pending when the Senate adjourned. It was opposed by a Conservative Senator as casting doubt on the already pledged faith of Virginia.

Gen. Canby has issued an order appropriating $15,000 to pay expenses of the present session of the Legislature.

George Morrison, of Cincinnati ticket agent of Robinson's Circus, was fatally stabbed to-day by Charles Spain, who it is alleged mistook him for another man.

Banishment of Evil Does from Ashland, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., October 8, 1869.

Ashland having been over-run with thieves, confidence men and incendiaries for some time past, has taken effectual means to rid herself of these pests of society. Last night a large meeting of citizens was held, vigilance committees appointed and resolutions passed and indorsed by three hundred and sixty of the leading citizens to stand by the committees in ridding the community of this class of rogues. Hand bills have been struck and posted, giving the names of objectionable parties, and warning them to leave the town or fare badly. Under this stimulus there has been quite an exodus of the lazy gentry. Some of them, it is understood, are sojourning in this city.

Democratic Meeting at Van Wert, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VAN WERT, OHIO, October 8, 1869.

The Democracy of Van Wert and adjoining counties held a grand rally here to day, which, if indicative of their success in the coming election, will give them but a poor show. But two small delegations came in—one from Paulding county bearing young hickorys and appropriate banners, and striving to instill the spirit of '76 into their little band. The meeting was addressed by W. B. McCarty, of Ashland, and others. Mr. Cellen, of Celina, is addressing the people at Melodeon Hall this evening.

WASHINGTON.

A Railroad Monopoly Triumph.

The Distillation of Apples, Peaches and Grapes—The President's Thanksgiving Proclamation—Indian Troubles in Dakota.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 8, 1869.

Small Distillers.

An important circular is soon to be issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue concerning the distillation of apples, peaches and grapes exclusively. Hitherto, under authority of the second section of the act of July 20th, 1868, distillers of fruit spirits were exempt from those provisions of the law which require surveys, warehouses, and storekeepers. Section twenty-three, however, required them to draw their spirits into casks of a capacity of not less than twenty gallons, which left fractions of a less amount than that unprovided for, and subjected them to other grievous inconveniences; besides, there was no stamp authorised for packages of less than twenty gallons. Section 101, however, is held to authorize the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to prepare and issue a stamp for packages of ten gallons, with coupons attached covering packages away up to nineteen gallons, if the public interest at any time seems to require a measure of this kind, and the better and completer collection of the tax can be promoted thereby. The Commissioner has availed himself of the authority thus conferred, and the Secretary promptly approved the act. A new stamp is therefore now under way, and will be completed in the course of a week, and new instructions directing its use, and calling upon Collectors to estimate for supplies, will be sent out in a couple of days. It is expected that to a large class of small farmers in the Western States and to most of the Southern States this will prove a measure of great convenience and quick relief. It will also add very materially to the revenue derived from spirits.

A Railroad Triumph.

The Maryland Democratic State Convention in Baltimore yesterday nominated Colonel Levin Wolford, of Semerset county, for State Comptroller by a vote of sixty to forty, and the vote was subsequently made unanimous. This is substantially a triumph of the old line Democrats against the progressive wing of the party, and signifies the power of the former to control the policy of the State. The nominee is favorable to the continuance of the control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over the railroad policy of the State, while his opponent, Dr. R. W. Hayward, of Dorchester, the candidate of the progressive wing of the party, which is represented by Governor Bowie, was favorable to the election of Mr. John Merryman as State Treasurer, and to a liberal, progressive and expansive system of railroad extension. The fight was a violent one both inside and outside the Convention. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company finally conquered, and all railroad improvements which do not come under the control of that monopoly will go to the wall. This will probably stop the construction of the Baltimore and Potomac road, and leave the Capital for some time to come at the mercy of a single branch line of railroad.

A Slow Start.

The President's Thanksgiving Proclamation had a slow start. It was sent down last night to the city papers as an advertisement. No copy was furnished the Associated Press, and no editor or correspondent in the city had a paragraph about it. During the forenoon it was discovered among the advertisements, and soon after telegraphed to the afternoon papers.

Indian Troubles.

Commissioner Parker has received a letter from the Governor of Dakota, transmitting the report of Lt. Poole, stationed at Whetstone creek, upon the late outrages of Sioux, expressing fears of general trouble in that section, and asking for troops. The report has been regularly referred to the Secretary of War, with recommendation that troops be furnished.

Commission Suspended.

The President, at the request of Senator Drake, yesterday addressed a note to Commissioner Delano asking for the suspension of the commission of General McDonald as Supervisor of Internal Revenue, vice Marr for Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. The commission had however, been issued, but orders requiring correspondence to be directed to General McDonald, that all books and papers necessary to the carrying on of the office had not been, so that the effect is the same as the suspension of the commission. Final decision in the matter will now be delayed for several days.

Warrant for Detention of the Hornet.

The following is a copy of the warrant for the arrest of the Hornet:

UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the United States Marshal for the State of North Carolina or his lawful deputy:

WHEREAS, Information upon oath has been made by Devard Rumley to Mr. Allen Rutherford, United States Commissioner, that the steamer Lady Sterling *alias* Hornet *alias* Cuba, or by whatever name called has been fitted out and armed within the limits of the United States, and is now engaged in taking in supplies in Cape Fear river at or near Smithville, N. C., for the purpose and with intent to commit hostilities against the subjects and property of Spain, with whom the United States are at peace, and particularly that said steamer, its officers and crew are fitted, armed and organized with intent to commit hostilities against the people and property of the people of Cuba in said Island, and upon the high seas as a privateer. These are, therefore, to command you in the name of the President of the United States to summon such force as may be necessary and to seize, arrest and detain in your custody the steamer Lady Sterling, *alias* Hornet, *alias* Cuba, or by whatever name called, so that you have it and them before me to answer a charge of violating Section 3 of the neutrality laws of the United States, approved April 20, 1818, within the time prescribed, at Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina. Herein fail not. Given under my hand and seal, 4th of October, 1869.

ALLEN RUTHERFORD,
United States Commissioner, District of North Carolina.

The Mississippi Election.

Gen. Ames telegraphed to the President that the published reports that he has declared that he will defeat the Dent ticket if he has to use his troops at the polls to do it, is without the least foundation; that on the contrary he has taken every means to have a perfectly fair election.

WASHINGTON, October 8.

THE YERGER CASE.

In the Supreme Court this morning, Col. Phillips, counsel for E. M. Yerger, read the agreement entered into between the Attorney General and counsel for the defense in July last, providing that the case shall be brought before this Court, and asked permission to file the petition for writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*; also, that the case be set for a hearing on Friday next. Attorney General Hoar hoped a more remote day would be fixed, in order that he might have time to properly present the case, as he desired first to argue the question of jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. Carlisle, for the defense, trusted the whole case would be argued and settled at one time, and not by instalments. The Court directed that the petitions be filed, and gave notice that on Monday a day would be fixed for the argument.

SUPREME COURT.

Arguments were heard in the Supreme Court to-day in the case of McKee *vs.* United States, involving the validity of the Treasury orders and military permits to go beyond the military lines for trading purposes. A motion for leave to file a petition for *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* in the case of certain parties charged with murder in Texas was granted, and a decision will be given thereon on Monday.

REDUCTION OF OCEAN POSTAGE.

The Postmaster General has opened negotiations with the British Government for a reduction of the single rate letter postage on and after the 1st of January next to six cents.

COL. ALEXANDER PARDONED.

Upon the recommendation of the Attorney General, the President has ordered pardon in the case of Col. Alexander of Reading, Pa., sentenced to one year's imprisonment for violation of the Internal Revenue law.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE.

The following announcement was made public this afternoon:

WASHINGTON, October 8, 1869.—The painful duty devolves upon the President of announcing to the people of the United States the death of one of his honored predecessors, Franklin Pierce, which occurred at Concord early this morning. Eminent in the public Councils and universally beloved in private life, his death will be mourned with a sorrow befitting the loss which this country sustained by his decease. As a mark of respect to his memory it is ordered that the executive mansion and several Departments at Washington be draped in mourning, and all business suspended on the day of the funeral. It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on this occasion to the memory of the illustrious citizen who has passed from among us.

[Signed.] U. S. GRANT.

CUBA.

Arrival of a Spanish Vessel at New York to Watch the Junta—One of the Spanish Gunboats Preparing to Slip Away—Spain Recruiting Troops for Cuba from Her Prisons—Puerto Del Padre Taken by the Insurgents—A Spanish Convoy Captured.

NEW YORK, October 8.—The Spanish frigate Hernando Cortez arrived to-day from Havana, probably for repairs, though report says she is to watch the Cuban Junta and convoy the Euterpe to Havana.

Rumor has it that gunboat No. 1 of the Spanish fleet intends to slip away to sea if possible, unless prevented by the interference of the United States officials. She is, however, very closely watched by a revenue steamer.

A letter from Spain, said to be from a trustworthy source, says the report that large reinforcements were being raised in Spain, and forwarded to Cuba, are either wholly fictitious or grossly exaggerated, and all the reinforcements he has heard of after a diligent inquiry were obtained from about a thousand convicts, many of them under sentence of death in Spain, and who during the past few months have been collected at Barcelona and at the point of the bayonet detained to await the arrival of vessels to convey them to Cuba.

A Havana letter of October 2d says Puerto Del Padre has been taken. The place was abandoned by the Spaniards because the insurgent forces were heavily pressing them. A convoy sent out by Valmaseda to Los Tunas has also been captured by the patriots. The garrison at that place is believed to be suffering from want of supplies. The communication between Los Tunas and the coast is exceedingly difficult, and each day becomes more so.

HAVANA, October 8.—A convoy from Bayamo has reached Los Tunas without loss. Several actions were had with rebels near Canto Rier, causing a loss to them of over one hundred killed, besides prisoners taken.

Enthusiastic Railroad Meeting at Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., October 8, 1869.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here last night in the interest of the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad. The prominent business men and capitalists of the city were in attendance. Speeches were made by A. H. Hamilton and H. H. Smith, the President of the road, setting forth the advantages of the route and favoring the loan of fifty thousand dollars by this county. At the conclusion of the meeting, the following was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The prompt building of the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad is delayed, and its completion to this point endangered by want of additional means from this county; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this meeting that the interests of the city and county require that the additional sum asked for by the company should be promptly given and, we earnestly recommend to all our citizens to vote for the same.

The meeting was harmonious and will tend much to the good of the road. The election on Tuesday will no doubt result in favor of the appropriation.

The following telegram has been sent to the President from Vicksburg, Mississippi: "Gen. Ames, in an official interview with a citizen of this State on Monday last, used the following language: 'I intend to carry the election in November against the Dent ticket, if I have to march my soldiers from precinct to precinct to effect it.' Will such action fall within his official legitimate power? The people wish a fair expression of the public will in the choice of Governor. The consummation of the Military Governor's avowed purpose will render the election a cheat and a national degradation." This is signed by A. C. Fisk, Chairman of the "National Union Republican State Executive Committee."

THE DUTY OF REPUBLICANS.

Speech of Hon. R. B. Carnahan, in Allegheny, Thursday Evening.

The following is an abstract of the speech of Hon. R. B. Carnahan, delivered at the meeting in Allegheny on Monday evening, but which was crowded out of our columns yesterday morning for want of space:

Mr. Carnahan, after some introductory observations, remarked that it was difficult to present and define with precision the issues involved in the present campaign. Three Presidential elections, those of 1860, 1864 and 1868, had settled and removed from the domain of political agitation, nearly every question that had been before the people during the last twelve years. In 1860 the people determined that slavery should not be carried into the territories. In the years between 1860 and 1864, by ballots and with a force more potent than ballots, it was decided that the Union should be maintained at whatever cost. In 1864 it was voted that the war was not a failure, but must be prosecuted until the Union should be restored. Since that time Slavery has been abolished, and the measures consequent upon the abolition of Slavery and the suppression of the Rebellion have been before the people. In 1866 the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution were in issue. In 1868 the reconstruction measures, pronounced by the Democracy to be "revolutionary and void," were before the people for their approval or condemnation, and the issue was determined in favor of those measures. The constitutional amendment giving civil rights to the negro; the reconstruction acts, giving them the right of suffrage in the rebel States; the financial policy of the Republican party, and the fundamental question whether the fruits of victory should be gathered and secured, whether guaranties against future rebellion should be exacted, have all been before the people, and by them settled and determined. These measures, I repeat, or most of them, have passed out of the domain of politics into that of history. There is not, in this campaign, any distinct palpable issue. There is no new question, unless we call equal impartial suffrage—as provided for in the Fifteenth Amendment—a new question. But it is not new except in its application to the loyal States, and the semi-rebel States of Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri.

The Democratic party for nine years has been the party of opposition. In three Presidential elections their claims to public confidence have been rejected. The principles and policy proposed by that organization, in reference to secession and rebellion, the conduct of the war, the situation after the close of the bloody contest, the consequences and results of the war have not only been passed upon by a sentence of popular condemnation, but have been borne down under the waves of popular reprobation. What has this party done since the last election to entitle it to the confidence of the people? What does it now propose to regain the popular favor? When was the country ever more prosperous than now? We have come out of a terrible exhausting struggle without a commercial revulsion. We have avoided all the convulsions, business derangements and embarrassments ordinarily consequent on long and bloody wars. We have had no bread riots in this country. Do the Democracy expect to persuade the people that they are suffering? I repeat that it is difficult to define the issues of the campaign, and the reason is there are but few issues of policy or principle in it. The great question is, which party has the better title to public confidence?

My fellow citizens I will not review the history of the Republican party. It has made a record which will endure as long as the Nation endures. It saved the Government from total overthrow and destruction. It has rebuilt on solid foundations the States destroyed by rebellion and given peace and security to the whole country. But for the Republican party we would have neither government nor country to-day. Instead of an Union of thirty eight States—thirty-eight jealous commonwealths, with a tendency to still further disintegration. We would soon probably have had the States of East Pennsylvania and West Pennsylvania. The dogma of the Southern Democrat was that a State was absolutely sovereign, that is something greater, rising higher, than the National Government, and in the exercise of this sovereignty could rightfully secede and destroy the Federal Government. The dogma of the Northern Democrat, enunciated in the most authentic form by a Democratic President, and adopted by the party, was that the State was sovereign and could not be coerced. In effect, that the National Government could not rightfully resist its own dissolution, and existed only in precarious dependence on the good pleasure of the States. From these pestilent and destructive doctrines came rebellion in the South, and in the North opposition to the war and the war measures, and the reconstruction policy of Congress. This is the record of the party, with the aggravating circumstances of a political conduct in logical consistency with its professed principles. The party in Ohio gave nearly 200,000 votes to a convicted traitor at the moment of our greatest national peril. This same party, with this record, now asks to be entrusted with political power. Do they say secession is dead? No thanks to them. Do they say slavery is forever abolished? No thanks to them. They continue to declaim against the national debt and the burdens of taxation. They are themselves responsible for every dollar of the national debt and for all the burdens of taxation. They clamor for amnesty and restoration of political privileges for the white rebel, and they declaim against suffrage for the loyal black. In a word, they find fault with everything and every person not of the Democratic party. It is easy to find fault. It is easier to deny than to establish. The old Latin maxim says, "One pretender to logic can deny more in one hour than one hundred learned and skillful logicians can establish in a hundred years." Fault-finding, however, does not often beget favor. It is, nevertheless, the only stock in trade of the Democracy.

The administration of General Grant has in less than seven months, by mere economy, effected a reduction of the national debt to the extent of $56,000,000. When I use the word "economy," I mean not only a rigid cutting down and off of useless and unnecessary expenditures, but the expulsion from office of the thieves who, during the late administration, in the great commercial circles, grew rich and fat at the expense of the public revenue. Taxation has not been increased, but by cutting off useless expenditures—by substituting honesty and capacity for dishonesty, negligence and incapacity, millions of dollars have been added to the internal revenue receipts.

Mr. Carnahan proceeded to speak at some length of the internal revenue taxes, denounced by the Harrisburg platform as unequal and oppressive. He demonstrated that they are chiefly on luxuries, wealth and privileged business. They scarcely touched the poor man at all. Governor Seymour had tried to make an issue on this subject last fall, and he need not recall the popular verdict on that issue. The "greenback humbug," the weakest, most transparent humbug, not to say the most dishonest ever devised for purposes of popular delusion, is dead too. There was not really a month's life in it. What then is in issue? The Fifteenth Amendment—negro suffrage!

The Pennsylvania and New York Democracy tender this issue. The leaders of the party in Massachusetts refuse to stand on this ground. With the rebel Democracy the question is not shall the negro vote, but how will he vote? There is neither unity of principle nor of political action on the subject. California Democracy rather favors negro suffrage, but opposes Chinese suffrage. Leading party men refuse to commit themselves, on the question prudently suggesting that the party may need the negro vote in the campaign of 1872. But this discordance of opinion and action is altogether on the Democratic side. It is but fair, however, to the party in Pennsylvania to admit that it is generally, if not unanimously, opposed to the Fifteenth Amendment. Let us meet them on this ground and in this contest. Let us admit that the policy, expediency and justice of conferring the rights of suffrage and full rights of citizenship on the colored man are in issue in this Pennsylvania campaign.

The political doctrine of the amendment in of Republican parentage. It is our measure. We avow the paternity and accept the responsibility. There are possibly, some timid Republicans who are not fully prepared for this measure. There are probably a few, very few Democrats who are willing to accept universal suffrage with universal amnesty—not enough on either side to change the just responsibility of the amendment by the breadth of a hair. We are for universal suffrage in the sense in which that term is understood by the country. We stand on that ground as a party, and we are willing on that ground to give and accept battle. It is the last stage in a long course of political warfare. Hitherto we have succeeded; we deserve to succeed now, and we will succeed.

The Democratic party charge that Republicans are responsible for the introduction of the negro question into politics. That we are a party of agitators, and that agitation of this question is the life and soul of our organization. The terms of the compliment are broader than our merits. To agitate questions of right and justice or even of political expediency; to battle with wrong and prejudice; to incur reproach and obloquy in maintaining and advancing the right, as God gives men to see the right, are to acquire the highest titles to popular confidence and favor. In matters of political reform, reproach and obloquy are the shield, armor and defence of prejudice, corruption and wrong. Substantial merit cannot be assailed in this age of the world otherwise than by a denial of its existence, and men and parties are generally strong and formidable in the proportion and degree of the envy they excite and the malice that pursues them, and full credit is seldom universally accorded to public or private merit of any kind. I would most willingly appropriate the Democratic compliment accorded to us in the form of a reproach (the mere form is not very material,) but I am persuaded we do not deserve it. How long has the negro been in American politics? From the day he landed on our shores. Who introduced him into politics? Our colonial ancestors? Great Britain? Himself? He came into politics in despite of the colonists, in despite of Great Britain, and not by virtue of any force or power in himself.

These unfortunate people, kidnapped from their native hills and valleys, purchased as articles of trade by the most civilized nations of the earth for trinkets and trifles, crowded into hulks under a tropical sun—fifteen of every hundered dying before the end of the voyage—thrown upon our shores to be sold worked, herded, fed and lodged like beasts—strangers in a strange land and to one another, of different nationalities, speaking different languages, were carried into American politics by the irresistible current of events. One hundred and fifty years ago they were a disturbing power in the colonial system, and divided church and state. In an age of commercial greed, when an English queen and a Spanish king were the most extensive slave-traders the world ever saw; and when Great Britain was building up her Asiatic empire with the profits of a nefarious traffic which employed a great part of her merchant marine, the political and civil status of the negro in the colonies was becoming a most difficult embarrassing, portentous problem in American politics. There were those who saw or thought they saw danger to the white race in the multiplication of the African on this continent. They dreaded servile insurrections and alliances with Indians. There were also those who were willing to repair the wrongs done to the negro, to render him tardy justice. And there were those who taught and preached that Divine vengeance would infallibly overtake the slave-trader, the slave-holder, and the people who sanctioned, permitted, tolerated slavery.

At the Revolutionary era the country was divided on this question as distinctly as it has been since, but not by a geographical line. Many Southern statesmen of that day were earnestly opposed, not only to the slave trade, but to slavery itself. Shall we recall the contests and compromises which resulted in the formation of the Constitution, in the Missouri Compromise, the political agitations of the period of Van Buren's administration, the Texan question, the compromise measures of 1850 and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854? The constant agitation of the question ever since and final overthrow of slavery? The Republican party did not introduce the negro into politics. But by setting up barriers to the extension of slavery in the first instance; by decreeing its destruction and death when at a later period it made war on liberty and union; by securing for the freedmen protection and civil rights, and all the rights of man, suffrage and eligibility of office excepted, the Republican party has done a great good work in the cause of freedom. It has in thirteen years accomplished more, than any party, and all parties together have accomplished since the revolution. It has rendered justice tardy and incomplete indeed, to the negro. It now, proposes to go one step further, and complete its work well begun, and wisely and firmly prosecuted hitherto. It did not introduce the negro into politics. It found him in, and proposes to take him out. For the first time, since the negro landed on our shores, there is a prospect of retiring him from politics, in which he has played so conspicuous a part. How? Nothing so simple and easy as justice. Instead of propping the negro up or crushing him down, let him stand without support, and without bearing weight. Instead of acting for him, let him act for himself. Instead of speaking for him let him speak for himself. Let him choose his own residence and pursuits. Let him earn his own living. Hold him to the same obedience to the laws which the white race render. Mete out to him the same rights and privileges with others, and exact from him the same duties and responsibilities. In a word, treat him as a man, and as we treat men, and he will immediately pass out of politics, to the inexpressible relief of the Democratic party.

Now, the Democratic party has opposed everything done by us in the way of doing justice to the negro. Ten years ago they claimed the right to carry Slavery into the territories. They resisted the abolition of Slavery. They were not even willing that the negro should have civil rights, and they now declaim against the fifteenth amendment, and arraign the measure as revolutionary in tendency and subversive of the White Man's government. This phrase, "White Man's government," is of recent origin. No trace of it in the Declaration of Independence. A mere Democratic fiction, said to have had a judicial origin. Our government rests on the principle that men are born equal in rights. The negro fought at Bunker Hill, side by side with the white freemen, and through the war of the revolution. He helped to gain our liberties. In the war of the late rebellion he appeared on the field the friend of a government which had never secured to him the rights of a man—came to our standards, singly, by regiments, by brigades, to the number of 100,000; fought, suffered and bled as white men did; was recognized as a soldier, a man, a friend, when we needed soldiers, men and friends. His bones are on many a battle field—his blood is part of the price of our liberties preserved. The highest obligations of citizenship to our country have been freely, voluntarily discharged by the negro, after twelve generations of wrong. He has a claim well founded on our gratitude. He has a still higher claim on our justice. He voted in Pennsylvania thirty years ago, and until modern Democracy discovered that ours was exclusively "a white man's government."

But the negro cannot be trusted with the right of suffrage, and there is no example in history of a community of negroes capable of self-government!"

And what example, until within a century or two, of democratic self-government among whites? Until within a hundred years, where but in this country? Was one man in twenty intrusted with the right of suffrage in England until a period within the memory of some here to-night? Popular government, with security to private rights, never existed before the era of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It has not succeeded any where in form save in the United States, but practically exists in our day in Great Britain. The negro governments in the West Indies were not attended with more turbulence and bloodshed than som of the South American Governments, including Mexico. But it is not proposed to try the experiment of negro self-government on this continent. All that is proposed is to allow him the privileges and rights of a citizen under the Government of the United States. That he, native of the soil and country, one against ten, shall have equal rights with a Russian, a Frenchman, a German, an Irishman, an Englishman, alien by birth and education, and adopted as citizens after five years' residence. Should he be excluded because he is ignorant? I fear that there are now many citizens who cannot read or write, and very peaceable, good citizens, too, worth each one of them a thousand dollars to the country. Nothing so educating in its effects as this right of suffrage. If none of us had votes how many of us would be here to-night? Do you believe—does any man think that meetings like this would be held—principles of government and policy be discussed? Ask yourselves the question, and answer whether anything save, your right to vote, carries you into the investigation of political principles, and attaches you even in sympathy to party organization. What would we care for Republican or Democratic success, if we were debarred the right of suffrage. My fellow citizens, there are many illiterate voters, certainly; but the mass of the American people are more intelligent and enlightened than any people on the globe. The free ballot has given us the free school. Cannot it do something for the colored man? I have faith that it can and will. Reproach the colored man with ignorance! When did he have the means of instruction? With idleness! What stimulus to enterprise? With want of respect for the rights of property! Himself despoiled of all liberty and property for twelve generations! Did the Irish Catholic deserve the reproach of ignorance when British statutes made it a capital offense for a priest to instruct him? Was it a marvel that he lived in a hovel, when a good house would have worked a forfeiture of his pitiful leasehold! I refer to the Irishman not by way of comparison of conditions, but of illustration of the equitable rule of judgment, "judge people by their opportunities." Are we told that the negro voter will be but the shadow and echo of the voice of his former master? I reply, nothing begets self-reliance and individuality like the ballot. In the late rebellion he well understood who were his friends. No instance of a betrayal by one of them. After generations of oppression, he is the friend of the government which gave him no rights and no protection. He is our friend in a region where we have few friends. It is our duty to protect him, and the best way of protecting him is to allow him to protect himself. For that purpose his ballot will be, in some places is now, more potent than regiment and bayonets. It is wise and expedient to give him the ballot, and what ought to have much greater weight, it is just. My fellow citizens, after waiting two years, from the close of the rebellion until February, 1867, we found reconstruction in the rebel States impossible on the basis of the white population. Four-fifths of the people were rebels, unrepentant and malignant. Murder, arson, robbery were rife. We could protect neither white nor black loyalists. We were forced by a national necessity—it might almost be called a military necessity—to introduce a new class of voters in the rebel States. The negro was allowed to vote under the reconstruction laws, and what was by many regarded as an experiment became a success. He has had an agency in the business of reconstruction itself, and a very important one. Let anyone compare the present condition of the reconstructed rebel States, reconstructed on the basis of impartial suffrage, with the condition of two years ago, as regards security of life and property, peace, order and good government, and say whether the change has been for the better or worse. We have but few regiments in those States now. Peace and security were not conquered and secured by military force—the important ballot did it all.

My fellow citizens, equal suffrage is no longer an experiment in this country. It is not only a success; but the stern logic of events has demonstrated that we cannot have peace, order, security and justice for everybody without it.

The presence of between four and five millions of people in the country, born on the soil, a large part of the industrial force of the nation, deprived of any participation in matters of Government, represented without their consent, perhaps, by enemies to their interests, is a solecism in our institutions. It contradicts the theory of republican government. It is an anomaly which cannot longer exist without serious detriment to the peace, prosperity and security of the nation.

A word as to the candidates before the people. On the one hand, a citizen soldier, who served with ability and distinction throughout the whole war of the rebellion, and has made a record which is part of the history of the country. He had more than twenty years ago made an honorable name in the Mexican war. He was among the first, as Governor of Kansas, to resist the aggressions of the slave power, for which he was stricken down by a Democratic President. As Governor of Pennsylvania for nearly three years his public record is unassailed and is unassailable. In a time when the acts and official conduct of men in public position have been subjected to scrutiny, close and searching, as is proper and just, no man has ever charged Governor Geary with anything like corruption. His hands are unstained, and his record is clear.

Against him we have a venerable representative of the past, and a man who counts his money by the millions. No objection to him because he is rich. Where was he when Governor Geary was fighting the battles of the country? I have been told that he was abroad a part of the time. The country was in sore need of money and credit. It was a time when money could render a service to the country that can scarcely be estimated. How much money did Packer give to sustain our cause? How much money did he lend the government under which he was born and reared, struggling with an armed foe in a struggle of life and death? If he had no confidence in the government, has he any claim to your confidence and support now? With our candidate for Supreme Court, I have been personally well acquainted for nearly twenty years. For twenty years I, and all who know him, have had and now have but one opinion. There is no purer man in the commonwealth than Henry W. Williams. There are few equal to him, in legal learning, and in special ability and fitness for the bench, and I know no man who is his superior in qualifications for this high office.

These gentlemen, Governor Geary and Judge Williams, are before the people, the representatives of the Republican party. They deserve your confidence and support politically and personally. Shall they have it? Let there be no backward step. Be assured that the election this fall has a national significance, in our State more than any other. Give us thirty thousand majority for Geary and Williams, and you will take Pennsylvania forever out of the list of doubtful states. You will strengthen the national administration, confirm the existing peace and prosperity of the country and establish on solid foundations all that has been gained since 1860.

MORE sensible, and far more effective of good to the Irish people, than all the Fenian meetings that have ever been held, is the Irish Immigration Convention in session this week at St. Louis. The convention is composed of some of the most prominent and respectable Irishmen of the Union—not politicians, agitators and orators, but substantial men. The work of the convention is to organize measures by which Irishmen who come to the United States may be protected from the designing knaves who swarm about the newly arrived emigrants; and if need be to furnish them information and money by which they may be enabled to reach those portions of the great West where homes may be secured for themselves and their children. The great trouble with the Irish emigrants is their disposition on arriving in this country to make their homes in the great cities, where they are over-crowded in ill ventilated tenement houses, forced to the lowest grades of employment, and made the mere sport and toy of corrupt Democratic politicians. Whatever will remedy this will not only be a benefit to the Irish themselves, but a great advantage to the general interests of the country. Therefore, success to the Irish Immigration Convention.

THE Boston *Post* has "reason to doubt" the statement that Mr. Frederick Hudson goes to the New York *Times*, because of "the long friendship and uninterrupted, kind, and confidential personal relations existing between him and the Messrs. Bennett, senior and junior, and the opportunity always open to him to resume his relinquished place on the *Herald* whenever he is so inclined."

A PARIS newspaper states that the number of messages which passed over the French Atlantic cable during the week ending September 18th was 547, the cable charges on the same being 33,075 francs. In the previous week the messages numbered 478, and the earnings were 25,700 francs.

MR. Goodheart, the philanthropist, who visits and comforts persons in the penitentiaries, lately condoled with a convict in Massachusetts on the ground that, considering his crime, his sentence was excessive. "Oh, I don't mind that," replied prisoner; "everything has gone up since the war."

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Church Congress at Liverpool—Deficit in the Prussian Budget for 1870—Speech of Lord Stanley at Liverpool—The "Times" on the State of Europe—Peace Rests on a Sound Basis—Defeat of Republican Bands in Spain—Attempt at Compromise with Republican Members of the Cortes—Death of Baron Hausmann.

The Prussian Budget for 1870.

BERLIN, October 8.—In the Diet to-day the budget for 1870 was submitted. It shows a deficit of 5,400,000 thalers, and proposes to meet it by increasing the excise income tax twenty-five per cent.

Speech of Lord Stanley.

LONDON, October 8.—At the opening of Trades Hall in Liverpool, Lord Stanley made a speech, in which he admitted that it was natural for workmen to combine for a share in the profits of their industry, and he expected a more extended application of the co-operative principle in the future.

The General Disarmament.

The *Times*, in an article on the state of Europe, says little notice has been taken of a paragraph which recently appeared in the Vienna *Presse*, hinting at a probable disarmament. The news is too good to be true. We will not undertake to say what results the diplomatic contrivances of the past few weeks have had toward improving Napoleon's position with respect to foreign affairs, so as to enable him to meet his home difficulties with sufficient confidence of success. If it is true that General Leboeuf intends to drop the scheme of a Garde Mobile, and propose the suppression of general commands, that might be taken as an earnest of the Emperor's pacific and economical intentions. The interchange of civilities between sovereigns and statesmen argues well for the chances of tranquility. At the present moment there is no apprehension of a warlike outbreak. No cause, of offense, no pretext for dispute exists. The old alliances have been broken up, and the balance of power is a question of the past. It may be said that peace now rests on a sounder basis than ever.

Church Council at Liverpool.

LONDON, October 8.—The sessions of the Church Congress opened at Liverpool on the 6th inst. Dean Chester urged the importance of a large hearted and generous treatment of all non conformists and Catholics. Several members of the Congress absented themselves on account of a paper presented by Mackonochie. Rev. Frederick Temple has been appointed Bishop of Exeter.

The Party of the Left.

PARIS, October 8.—Nearly all the journals deprecate the proposed manifestation of the deputies of the Left on the 26th of October.

Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, October 8.—The Government troops have had several encounters with the insurgents in Catalonia, and have been uniformly victorious. The loss of the insurgents was large.

The Mayor of Tortosa has taken command of a band of Republicans. Order has been restored in Valentia and Galica. A state of siege will be declared whenever outbreaks occur.

A conference was held yesterday by Gen. Prim and President Rivero and deputies Castellar and Figuera, at which an endeavor was made to effect a compromise with the Republicans, but no result was reached.

A bill has been introduced in the Cortes to place the merchant marine of Spain and the Antilles on a footing with the shipping in the coasting trade.

PARIS, October 8.—Official reports from Madrid represent the Spanish insurgents everywhere defeated.

Meeting of the Opposition.

PARIS, October 8.—Deputies Simon and Magurre support Deputy Jules Favre in his calling a meeting of members of the Corps Legislatif to take action in regard to the delay in the convocation of the Chambers.

Death of Baron Haussmann.

Baron Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine, died suddenly to-day at Bordeaux, from a stroke of apoplexy.

Various Items From England.

LONDON, October 8.—Parliament has been prorogued until the 23d of December.

There has been no extraordinary tides to-day on the English coast.

Kelly, the English oarsman, will probably accompany Walter Brown on his return trip to America.

The *Academy* publishes a letter written by Lord Byron in 1817, expressing his desire that the Noel family will make a statement of the cause of his separation from Lady Byron, and pledging himself to meet all obligations incurred. Lord Byron wrote that he is utterly ignorant of the reasons for his wife's action, and declares that he is not aware of the purpose for which it is withheld from him, unless it is to sanction the most infamous slanders by silence.

The Suez Canal.

LONDON, October 8.—Letters to the *Times* from Alexandria, indicate that the confidence of people on the ground in the opening of the Suez Canal for immediate traffic, is declining.

MADRID, October 8.—Mosquero, a Republican leader, has been taken prisoner, and his followers dispersed. The Government requires the volunteers in the capital cities of provinces to give up their arms.

Controversy Suspended.

LONDON, October 8.—The *Levant Times* says the Turko-Egyptian controversy is suspended. It is reported the Viceroy of Egypt will come to Constantinople during the visit of Empress Eugenie, and the Sultan will probably go to Egypt to be present at the opening of the Suez Canal.

Francis Joseph to Visit Constantinople.

VIENNA, October 8.—It is rumored the Emperor Francis Joseph intends to visit Constantinople, and proceed thence to Suez to attend the inauguration of the Canal.

Shipping Intelligence.

The steamers Scotia and India, from New York, and the European, from Quebec, have arrived out.

LONDON, October 8.—Dispatches from Gibraltar announce the arrival of the United States steamers Richmond and Juniata and the frigate Sabine at that port.

PLYMOUTH, ENG., October 8.—The steamship Cambria, from New York, arrived this afternoon.

London Money Market.

LONDON, October 8, Evening.—Consols for money, 93¼; for account, 93⅜@93½. American securities easier; '62s, 84¼; do '65s, 83½; '67s, 82¾. Stocks steady; Erie, 23; Illinois Central, 94; Atlantic and Great Western, 27.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, October 8.—Bourse steady; rentes 71 francs 40 centimes.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, October 8.—Bonds firm at 87¾@87⅞.

Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, October 8.—Cotton—Sales for the week 65,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and 19,000 for export; receipts for the week 76,000 bales, including 3,500 American; stock 459,000 bales, including 46,000 American; amount afloat for Liverpool 340,000 bales, including 120,000 American. Manchester advices are less favorable, and cause a dullness in cotton here sales to-day 7,000 bales; middling uplands 12½d; Orleans 12⅝.

Receipts of wheat for three days, 30,000 quarters, including 20,000 American. California white wheat, 10s 5d; red Western No 2, 9s@9s 10d. Western flour, 23s 3d. Corn—mixed, 30s. Oats, 3s 6d. Peas, 41s 6d. Pork, 110s. Beef, 88s 9d. Lard, 73s. Cheese, 65s. Bacon, 65s 6d. Turpentine, 28s 9d.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, October 8.—Tallow 46s 9d. Calcutta linseed 62s 6d.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, October 8.—Cotton closed firm; on spot 148 francs.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, October 8.—Petroleum closed at 57½ francs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 8, 1869.

MR. GREELEY ACCEPTS.

The *Post* understands Mr. Greeley has signified his willingness to accept the nomination for Comptroller.

HOTEL BURNED.

Baldwin's Hotel at Lake Mahopac, comprising four large buildings, was totally destroyed by fire Tuesday night. Insured for $20,000.

REDDY THE BLACKSMITH ACQUITTED.

The trial of Reddy the Blacksmith, resulted in his acquittal. Graham was on the stand, but his statements were diametrically opposite those he had given when Brennan and Howard were on trial. The jury, after an absence of three quarters of an hour, returned with a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner left the court amid the congratulations of his friends.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Captain George Wentworth, of Orrington, Me., of the schooner Maud Webster, was arrested at Bangor on a charge of committing rape on the high seas on the person of a girl less than fourteen years of age, who was a passenger on his vessel from Orrington to New York. The evidence is said to be strong. He is over fifty years of age.

The Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad is again in complete running order, and the coal trade is fully resumed.

The coroner's inquest into the death of Michael Dumphy, at Boston, has resulted in charging Mrs. Dumphy and Daniel Harrington with poisoning deceased with laudanum. The wife and child of Harrington also died suddenly, and suspicion exists that they were also poisoned by these parties.

Ex-President Pierce died at twenty minutes to five o'clock yesterday morning. His disease was chronic inflammation of the stomach, attended by dropsical effusion of the abdomen. The funeral has been fixed to take place Monday noon at St. Paul's Episcopal church, Concord, of which he was a member. Should the attendance be very large it will be held in the State House yard adjoining.

The parties implicated in the Brooks affair, brought to Philadelphia from New York Thursday night, were yesterday held in twenty thousand dollars each to answer. The *habeas corpus* in the case of McLaughlin, the driver of the carriage in which Brooks's assassins escaped, was quashed on the ground that the prisoner had not applied for the writ, nor did he desire it to issue.

Kriel, the wife murderer, is to be hung at Louisville on the 19th of November.

Mr. Friguet, an agent of the Rothchilds, is expected in Washington shortly. Mr. F. comes here, it is stated to tender on the part of the famous bankers, a loan to any extent our government may desire. This voluntary action on the part of the Rothchilds, is said to have been prompted by the discovery that certain German capitalists were contemplating offering our government a loan at four per cent. Mr. Friguet is said to be authorized to make the same proposition.

David Martin, of Nettinghall, Center county, Pa., died yesterday morning from injuries received by being run over by a car in the Union Depot at Indianapolis Thursday night.

The Sierra Nevada Mining Company has declared a dividend of fifty per cent. per share, payable on the 9th of October.

The liabilities of the First National Bank of Nevada are estimated at $200,000, chiefly to parties in the State of Nevada.

Senor Lemus, the Cuban envoy, is very confident that the Hornet will be released, but on what grounds he does not state. He contends that when the trial comes on, the officers of the Hornet will be able to show that she cleared in due form from a British port. He denies the story of her officers having run her into Wilmington for the purpose of being captured.

A dispatch from Seymour, Ind., says: A notorious thief and desperado by the name of Stephen Clark was hung by a vigilance committee at a point four miles west of Clear Springs, in this county, on last Wednesday night. He was in charge of the sheriff, and was being taken to jail when overtaken by the regulators and hung.

Sam. Cary addressed a Democratic meeting in Cincinnati last night.

The Irish Immigration Convention at St. Louis adjourned *sine die* yesterday. An association is to be formed with a capital of two million dollars, to be called the Irish Immigration Association, and to be incorporated under the laws of such States as may desire to avail themselves of its privileges. The shares are $100 each. The officers are to be a President, Vice President and Treasurer, who receive no salary, Secretary, and such other minor officers as may be required. Immigration Associations auxiliary to the parent one are recommended to be established in all the States, and agents are to be appointed in the different seaport cities in this country, to assist immigration by information and means to their destination. As soon as $100,000 is subscribed, the Secretary commences operations. Buying lands for Irish immigrants to settle on is the main object of the society. As original incorporators one from each State represented in the Convention was selected, whose duties were defined to be to draw up articles of incorporation, embodying the plans and views of the Convention, and to take the initiatory steps in organizing the Society, after which each State representing stockholders shall choose the directors. Those authorized to act as original incorporators are John D. Finney, Missouri; James W. Sheehan, Illinois; John Lilly, Tennessee; John Hannon, Kansas; Andrew Mullen, Wisconsin; Frank P. Dugan, Washington Territory; P. F. Kennedy, Louisiana; Jas. Neill, Iowa; Martin G. Griffin, Nebraska; M. J. Toker, Minnesota, and P. L. McGinley, Mississippi. The committee on address were granted further time to report, and to publish the same when prepared.

The Secretary of the Central Pacific Railroad Company corrects the statement telegraphed from San Francisco relative to the proportions of their receipts for through business in currency. The figures given monthly are wholly in gold. The currency receipts since the opening of the through line in May, have in all cases been reduced to gold value when entered on the Company's books. The gross earnings of the Central Pacific for the six months ending September 30th, amount, therefore, to nearly $3,300,000 in coin, of which fully two-thirds has been from local business.

Fourteen buildings were burned in Oshkosh, Wis., Thursday night. Loss $30,000; insured for $15,000.

CITY MATTERS.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Look Out for Bogus Tickets.

Republican voters are again cautioned to examine their tickets carefully before voting. The Republican ticket with the names of Isaiah Dickey and Wm. H. McGee, substituted for that of Chauncey B. Bostwick, for Commissioner, have been scattered broadcast over the county for the purpose of defrauding the unwary. Examine every ballot and see that it corresponds with the ticket as published in the COMMERCIAL.

Republican Meeting at Bakerstown.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of Richland township, was held at Bakerstown on Wednesday evening. The meeting was organized by calling Thos. P. Austin to the Chair, and by appointing Dr. A. Harper, Secretary. B. F. Lucas, Esq., made an able address, after which the chairman called upon Mr. Kirk, who was present, to address the meeting.

Mr. Kirk declined speaking until the speakers who had been named in the call for the meeting, had concluded. Mr. McCormick then made a few remarks on the Commissioner question, when the Chairman again called on Mr. Kirk. Mr. Kirk again declined, saying that after the other speakers were through it would give him pleasure to address the meeting on the Commissioner question. The chairman said, "we are all Republicans and intend to vote the Republican ticket, but they wanted to know why the county was overrun with whisky shops, and why they have assessed so enormously to support the paupers made by them."

He understood Mr Kirk could give them some information on the subject, and they wanted to hear him; he therefore called upon Mr. Kirk to speak now. His remarks were loudly applauded, and as the other gentlemen present declined to speak under the circumstances, and as the meeting continued to call for Mr. Kirk, he proceeded to deliver an able address on the issues involved in the election of County Commissioner. The meeting gave a strongly expressed determination to vote for Isaiah Dickey, and with three cheers for Geary and three for Dickey, the meeting adjourned.

Temperance Meeting.

A meeting of the friends of Temperance was held at East Liberty on Thursday evening. Rev. W. W. Roup presiding, with a long list of Vice Presidents. J. A. Carothers, David Kirk and P. Coombe, of Philadelphia, addressed the meeting.

Republican Meeting This Evening.

At Lutz's Brewery, on Chestnut street, Allegheny, this evening. A. M. Brown, H. C. Mackrell, and J. J. Siebeneck, Esq., will address the meeting.

Second Ward Nominations.

The Republicans of the Second ward have made the following nominations; Select Council—Edward House (no opposition); Common Council—D. W. C. Carroll, J. C. Mattern, Dr. Addison Arthurs, Montgomery Fedder; School Directors—Wm. Woods, Thos. Ewing (no opposition); Aldermen—A. S. Nicholson, John A. Floyd; Judge of Elections—James Black; Inspector—John Paul; Return Inspectors—Thomas H. Bigelow, R. H. Wilson; Constable—J. S. Richardson, (no opposition.)

Temperance and Reform.

The last Temperance and Reform rally of the campaign will be held in the Diamond square, Allegheny, on Monday evening. Col. J. B. Clark, S. Y. Kennedy and others will address the meeting.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Mellon.

In the Criminal Court yesterday, the following business was transacted:

John Keitz and C. F. Good, indicted for obstructing an officer in the discharge of his duty, were found guilty.

Chas. Mullan, indicted for assault and battery upon Geo. Lewis, was found guilty of a misdemeanor in unlawfully shooting and wounding.

Sarah Mitchell, *alias* "Crape," a colored woman of some notoriety, was tried for the larceny of Shoemaker tools from Jas. White. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was sentenced to the jail for one month.

The Grand Jury found a true bill against Thomas Carson, charged with murder.

There being no other cases ready, jury trials were adjourned until Wednesday next, and Court adjourned.

The argument list will be taken up this morning.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

The District Attorney filed an information *in rem*, in the case of the United States vs. 44,000 cigars owned by G. G. Williams, of Pittsburgh.

Also, in the case of the United States vs. 28 barrels owned by Geo. Ingeikie, at Pittsburgh.

In the case of the United States vs. one package of tobacco, weighing 23 pounds, owned by Boyd, Fortray & Co. of Philadelphia, reported yesterday, District Attorney Carnahan moved that a writ of monition and attachment be issued.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the case of R. B. Sheppard vs. Lorenzo & Wightman, reported yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiff the sum of twenty-one dollars and nine cents.

John Chambers, a witness who had been duly subpoened and did not appear when called to testify, was brought into Court on an attachment, and a fine of ten dollars and costs imposed.

The first case taken up this morning was that of Andreas Pfaf vs. George Fraelich, an action to recover the sum of $270, money loaned by plaintiff to defendant. A verdict was found for the defendant.

Richard Smith vs. James Howard. This was an action to recover the sum of $370 for work and labor done. Verdict for defendant.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The case of Bernard Lester vs. E. Deckenbaugh was taken up. This was an action in trover. After a full hearing plaintiff took a non-suit.

The next case taken up was that of the First National Bank, Allegheny, vs. H. Klounck. This was an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $487 88.

Court then adjourned.

Watch Chain Presentation.

Last evening at the St. Cloud Hotel, corner of Ross and Water streets, a very pleasant little assembly gathered in the parlor. The boys "Young America," of the Connellsville Railroad, the Messrs. William Cox, messenger at the Connellsville Depot, Edward Smith, and others, had purchased at Messrs. Biggs & Hoyle's, the well known jewellers, No. 6 Wylie street, a beautiful gold chain and through W. D. Moore, Esq., presented it to Mr. Thomas Drake, conductor of the second McKeesport Accommodation train, Connellsville Railroad. Mr. Moore's speech was made with great earnestness and happy sympathy with the boys, offered the beautiful testimonial to Mr. Drake. The response by W. T. Haines, Esq., on behalf of Mr. Drake, was peculiarly happy and appropriate; in brief but well chosen and fitting words he expressed the grateful sense of Mr. Drake's obligation to the happy and grateful young gentlemen who had in this pleasant way expressed their gratitude for his uniform kindness and courtesy towards them in his official intercourse.

Delegates to the Louisville Commercial Convention.

At a regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trade, yesterday, the following delegates were appointed to represent the Pittsburgh Board of Trade at the Louisville Commercial Convention: Hon. James M. Cooper, Hon. James L. Graham, John F. Dravo, Esq., James I. Bennett, Esq., George H. Anderson, Esq. The convention meets for organization at noon on the twelfth. Delegates can leave here on either Saturday at noon, remain over in Cincinnati Sunday and Monday, and reach Louisville Tuesday morning; or can leave here Monday morning, reaching Louisville Tuesday morning early, or can leave on Tuesday at 8:53 after voting, and reach Louisville Wednesday morning. There has been difficulty in obtaining delegates on account of the twelfth, the day of the opening of the convention, being election day in Pennsylvania. The railroads have made arrangements for half fare for delegates, we understand.

Health Reports.

From September 25th to October 2d, there were twenty-three deaths in the city, six adults and seventeen children. The diseases were: Old age, 2; peritonitis, 1; marasmus, 1; diarrhoea, 2; cholera infantum, 2; whooping cough, 2; hydrosephalus, 1; scarlet fever, 3; typhoid fever, 1; remittent fever, 1; convulsions, 3; cerebritis, 1; pneumonia, 1; still born, 2. There were nine under one year of age.

During the week previous there were thirty-four deaths in the city—eighteen adults and sixteen children. Old age, 1; accident, 2; drowned, 1; suicide, 1; opncea, 1; scrofula, 1; paralyses, 3; dropsy, 2; delirum tremens, 1; pertussis, 2; meningitis, 1; marasmus, 1; enteritis, 1; cholera infantum, 4; typhoid fever, 3; tuberculossis, 1; still born, 4. There were twelve under one year of age.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburg Postoffice for want of prepayment of postage and on account of midirection. The writers can get them by applying at the postoffice:

Bowser, Rebecca, Temperanceville, Pa.
Brown, Dolph & Co., Cincinnati, O.
Conlon, T., Steubenville, O.
Foote, Dr. E. B., New York.
Gallagher, Mary A., Latrobe, Pa.
Hall, Louis W., Harrisburg, Pa.
Knaile, Major, Addison, Pa.
Lang & Lauster, Allegheny, Pa.
Leom & Co., J. P., McKeesport, Pa.
Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass.
Phillips, J. K., Cincinnati, O.

THE PENN STREET STABBING AFFRAY.—Report reached us last evening that Thomas Laughran, who was stabbed in Hoffman's saloon on Thursday morning, had died, but on visiting his boarding house on Thirteenth street, we ascertained that he was still living, though little hope was entertained for his recovery. The wound has broken open and inflammation set in, so it is hardly probable that he will survive. Drs. Donnelly and Duncan are attending him.

THE First Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, above Smithfield street, will be reopened for service to-morrow. Preaching morning and evening, by the Rev. Alexander Clark.

A STRAW.—A vote was taken in the oil trade on Duquesne Way, for County Commissioner, with the following result: Dickey, 70; Bostwick, 8; McGee, 7.

The Burdett Organ.

Our friend, Mr. H. Kleber, has just returned from Chicago, where he has selected at the factory some fifty of the famous Burdett Organs. The rise and progress in public favor of the "Burdett" is something wonderful. The wonder, however, ceases when you have heard the music it makes. Such softness, sweetness and delicacy of tone, and such volume, power and variety of sound, have never before been joined in any one instrument. Mr. Burdett, in the proud consciousness of the superiority of his organs, has not spent one dollar in advertising, where others have spent thousands, and yet he is always behind his orders. To be good, an instrument must talk for itself, so go to Kleber's and hear and be convinced. †

Reduction in Prices of Teas.

The demand will be much increased if good and pure teas would be furnished at reasonable prices. Jenkins & Bro. claim there is no occasion for the extravagant prices grocers and dealers have been paying for their teas. The Checkered Front has the reputation of selling on small margins, and they guarantee satisfactions. †

Mothers Cannot be Too Observing

Of the first symptoms of worms. B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge should be in every house. TThs*

As an Expectorant,

C. F. Galton's Cough Balsam cannot be excelled. TThs*

Waltham Watches.

A complete assortment of Waltham Watches always on hand—including the stem-winding or keyless watches. J. B. McFadden & Co. See advertisement. TThs

MARRIED:

HENDERSON—PLANKINTON—On Thursday, October 7th, 1869, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. McIntyre, Mr. ARMSTRONG C. HENDERSON, of Pittsburgh, to Miss MAGGIE J. PLANKINTON, of Wexford, Pa.

RELIGIOUS.

☞ FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Grant streets. Reopening services TO-MORROW, October 10. The Pastor, ALEXANDER CLARK, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Free seats and a cordial welcome to strangers. Sunday School at 1:30 P. M. Social Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room on WEDNESDAY EVENING.

☞ UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Third avenue and Grant street, Rev. W. N. VAN DE MARK, Pastor. Services EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School, at 9 A. M. Seats Free and a welcome to all. s

☞ PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. E. Y. GARRETTE, of Millbury, Mass., will preach MORNING and EVENING, at the Academy of Music, TO-MORROW, October 10.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS, *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—WAGON—A TWO-HORSE light Wagon. Address 136 Water street.

WANTED — WAREHOUSEMAN —FOR a Wholesale Grocery. Address, with reference and full name, for five days, C. J., Commercial office.

WANTED — SITUATION — IN SOME light employment, by a Young Man who is willing to make himself useful. Understands Book-keeping and is a fair penman; good reference. Address W. T., Box 225 Postoffice.

WANTED—TWENTY MEN—TO WORK on the Wellsburg and Bethany Turnpike, Brooke county, West Va., Quarrymen and Stonebreakers. Good wages given. Inquire on the road or in Bethany. M. KENNEDY.

WANTED — TO SELL — $150,000 worth of Farms, Mills, Hotels, Stores, Houses, Lots, City and Suburban Residences. Full particulars in the "*Pittsburgh Real Estate Register*." It is given away *Gratis* by the Publishers, Messrs. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue, or it will be sent by mail Free to any address.

WANTED—TO IRON FOUNDERS—A young Englishman of ten years experience as Foreman Moulder, and one year in this country waits an engagement. Please address JAMES ALLEN, Washington Place, Fortieth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TTHS

WANTED — TO RENT—WITH OR without privilege of buying, a House of six or eight Rooms, and one or more Acres of Ground, on the line of a Steam or Horse Car Railroad, one to six miles from city. Address W. W. MARTIN, Allegheny City, Pa. TTHS

WANTED—GIRL—TO DO GENERAL Housework for a small family. Apply at 97 Roberts street. Must come well recommended.

WANTED — SEVERAL GIRLS FOR City and Country; several Men wanted for Farm work. Apply at Employment Office, 1 St. Clair.

WANTED — SALESMEN — A FEW reliable, energetic Salesmen, to sell by sample standard goods Address H. H. RICHARDS & CO., 413 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. eod

WANTED—LAND—ABOUT FOUR OR five Acres, suitable for the Nursery trade, a short distance from the city. Address Box Land, Commercial office, stating price and location.

WANTED—LOT—TO BUY A LOT ON easy terms, or House and Lot, if the owner will take the rent as part payment for same. Address, stating location and price, Box Elba, Commercial office.

WANTED — MORTGAGES — FIRST-CLASS Mortgages in large sums. City Property preferred. S. N. LIGHTNER, 58 Fourth avenue. tf

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED — AGENTS — HIGHLY IMPORTANT. An Agent wanted in every county in the United States to take an interest in a new article just patented, that will sell on sight to every housekeeper It is a Portable Furnace, that fits in the holes of any cook stove, or range. Three cents per day will pay for fuel to cook three meals. It will boil, broil, roast, toast, bake, stew, heat irons, &c., &c. Any man, with a small capital, can clear from $15 to $40 per day. This is well worth the attention of capitalists. The right of a State is a sure fortune. Call on or address J. H. LYON, Inventor and Patentee, 124 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—TWO FURNISHED FRONT Rooms, with or without Board, can be had by applying soon, at 198 Penn street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in large or small amounts. THOS. K. PETTY, Bill, Mortgage and Real Estate Broker, 179 Smithfield street.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

PERSONAL.

THE OWNER OF POCKETBOOK LEFT in the Postoffice, desires to return sincere thanks to Mr. SCOTT DIBERT, (connected with the "Christian Radical,") for its restoration.

PERSONAL—IF PATSEY MURPHY OR PATRICK COSTLO will write to the undersigned, or call at the Boarding House of John Harkins, on Seventh avenue, they will hear something of DOMINICK COSTLO.

PERSONAL—ALL PERSONS SEEKING homes or investments in Real Estate will save time, trouble and money by consulting the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register." It is given away gratis by the publishers, Messrs. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue, or will be sent by mail, free, to any address.

PERSONAL—THE PITTSBURGH REAL ESTATE REGISTER is published only by CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue. Don't fail to get it if you want to buy yourself a home.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES and Good Will of that old established Retail Grocery Stand, at No. 256 Sandusky street, Allegheny city, at a bargain. Also, the storeroom for rent. Inquire on the premises, of MARY MEREDITH.

FOR SALE—FOUNDRY—RARE chance for an enterprising man with some capital. Situated in the town of Washington, the county seat of Washington county, Pa. It is now doing a very successful business, as the books will show, and could be increased to double that amount, if desired, and yet could not supply the demand. We will also furnish a partner for a half interest if desired by the purchaser. This is a good opening for a practical man, as can be shown beyond a doubt. Full information by CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

COUNTRY STORE AND RAILROAD Station Agency for sale, on the Pan Handle Railroad. Excellent opening for a man with $3,000 or $4,000 capital. The store is now doing a good business, but could be increased to three times the amount. The Postoffice is also attached to the store, also the Adams Express Agency. This is an opening seldom offered for a man to step into an established business. Full particulars by CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No 139 Fourth avenue.

AN ESTABLISHED MERCANTILE AND Manufacturing Business is offered for sale. It is the largest in the city of its kind; can be increased to a very large extent; it is on the best thoroughfare in the city. A Lease of the Warehouse can be had. $6,000 to $8,000 required in hand; time on the balance if well secured. Address W., Box 3, Commercial office.

FOR SALE—FOUNDRY—AN OLD AND well established Stove Foundry, with all the appliances necessary for a large business, including Engine, Boilers, Flasks, Patterns, &c., in excellent condition, and a well stocked Warehouse, eligibly situated and doing a good business, with lease of same. An excellent opportunity for profitable investment in this line of business. Inquire of C B SEELEY, No. 87 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—RETAIL GROCERY STORE for sale, in the city; doing a cash business of $20,000 per year. Also, a very cheap lease of Store and Dwelling House. Stock of Fixtures will now amount to about $2,000. Inquire of JACOB GLOSSER or GEO. B. HILL, 59 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

FOR SALE—BUSINESS STAND—ON Chestnut street, Allegheny city; has been used as a Bakery and Confectionery for a number of years, and is now occupied as such with a good custom. This is an opening seldom offered, and a practical man can do a No 1 business. Terms easy. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—GRIST MILL—AND FIFTEEN Acres of Land, one mile from a Station on the A. V. R. R. Mill has Two Run of Stone, Water and Steam Power. Water eight months in the year. Good Frame Dwelling House, Stable, &c., in a good wheat country. Price only $4,500, on easy payments Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS STAND—IN the Borough of Bridgewater, Beaver county, Pa. The property consists of a Lot 75 feet front on Bridge street by 175 feet deep. The building is a three story Brick, and could not be built for the price we offer it at. The Storeroom is 28 by 33, with Fixtures all complete, and now doing a good business. Dwelling contains 8 Rooms and good Cellar, all necessary Outbuildings, such as Wash-house, Carriage House, Ice House, Stable, Bakeoven, Cistern, &c., &c. Also, Shrubbery and Small Fruits. Possession of the property given on short notice. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—SOUTH AVENUE RESIDENCE, in Allegheny City. Lot is 28 feet front by 150 deep to a 20 foot alley. Residence contains 11 Rooms, good Cellars, and is in good order throughout. Lot is tastefully set out with Shrubbery, &c. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on Rebecca street, Allegheny city. The Lot is 38 feet front by 110 feet deep; nice Side Yard, Shade Trees, &c. House contains 7 Rooms in all, large Hall, Cellar and Wash and Coal House connected with Kitchen. Street cars run by the door. The House is comparatively new and finished in good style, with Gas and Water. Price only $7,000. Terms, about one half cash, balance on payments. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE—THE new two story (pressed brick front) House, on Beech street, Allegheny, contains 11 Rooms, Washhouse, with Stationary Tubs hot and cold Water; Stable and Coach House, side Yard and Garden. The House is finished in the best style, with Marble Mantles and Hearths, Speaking Tubes, Bath Room and Water Closet, Marble Washstands and Furnace. Apply to J. S. BELL, at Bates & Bell's, or on the premises. tf

STONE AND CHINAWARE.

FOR SALE — TEA SETS — ELEGANT China Tea Sets, at R. E. BREED & CO.'S, No. 100 Wood street.

FOR SALE—TOILET SETS—BEAUTIFUL Toilet Sets, at R. E. BREED & CO.'S, No. 100 Wood street.

FOR SALE—DINNER SETS, ETC.—Every variety of Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets, at R. E. BREED & CO.'S, No. 100 Wood street.

FOR SALE—VASES, ETC—BEAUTIFUL Parian Vases, Statuettes and Busts, at R. E. BREED & CO.'S, 100 Wood street.

FOR SALE—CHINAWARE, ETC—ALL kinds of China, Cut Glass, Stone and Silver-plated Ware at R. E. BREED & CO.'S, No. 100 Wood street.

FOR SALE.

BROOMS—300 DOZEN BROOMS FROM new Ohio Corn in store and for sale. JAMES CONNOR, Wholesale Grocer, No. 355 Liberty st.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT SILVER Show Cases, at a bargain. Inquire at PUTNAM & ADAMS', 72 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice. tf

EXTRA NO. 1 AND NO. 2 LARD OIL, of our own manufacture, in store and for sale by F. SELLERS & CO., corner Penn and Tenth streets.

FOR SALE—HOT BLAST—FIFTY-SIX Upright Pipes, 8 feet long, 4x8 inches diameter, Thirty-six Goose Necks and Bed Plates to suit, all in good order. For sale cheap LOWRIE CHILDS, 133 Wood street. tf

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand Engines on hand, 12 by 30 inch, 12 by 24 inch, 10 by 20 inch, 9 by 20 inch, 8 by 24 inch 7½ by 20 inch, and small Boilers of all sizes on hand, from 10 to 28 feet long. JAMES HILL & CO, corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. and C. R. W., Allegheny city.

FOR SALE—A VERTICAL BLAST ENGINE—Steam Cylinder 30 inches diameter, 4 feet stroke; Blast Cylinder 63 inches diameter 4 feet stroke, in good repair. Inquire Westerman Iron Co., Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

FOR SALE—BELTING, HOSE—PURE Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, a HARTLEY McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield st. s

ROSIN—200 BARRELS ROSIN FOR sale by B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., 76 Wood street.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — LOOK HERE — CHEAP Farm, one mile from a Station on the C. and P. R. R., in Jefferson county, Ohio, containing 120 Acres, at only $35 per Acre. Good improvements, good Water, underlaid with Coal, and in a good neighborhood. Must be sold, Terms easy. If you want a cheap Farm don't fail to call at the Real Estate Office of CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

$3,600 WILL PURCHASE A FARM of 108 Acres, in Armstrong county, Pa. Good House of 5 Rooms, Frame Barn, 44 by 50, 40 Acres fine Bottom, 90 Acres cleared, public road runs through the center of the Farm; good soft Water; three-quarters of a mile to school, in a good neighborhood. Orchard of 125 Trees. Terms easy. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth ave.

$65.00 PER ACRE WILL PURCHASE a Farm of 100 Acres in Columbiana county, Ohio, four miles from Enon, a Station on the P. Ft. W. and C R. R.; can work every foot of the land by machinery. All Second Bottom Land, comfortable improvements, good water, &c. This property is what might be called the Garden of Eastern Ohio. Land around this sells for $100 per acre. This property cannot fail to please a good farmer. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES OF GROUND, situate between the Allegheny river and Citizens' Passenger Railway, near the Sharpsburg Bridge, through which the Allegheny Valley Railroad passes, having a front of about 260 feet on the River and Railroad; on which there is erected an Oil Refinery, with capacity for refining 500 barrels of Oil per week; all in good order. Also, Iron Tanks that will hold 65,000 barrels, in good condition. This Property having a River front of about 260 feet and three Railroad fronts of the same, makes it very desirable for either Refining, Iron Works, or any other manufacturing purpose, will be sold on very liberal terms if applied for soon. Apply at the Insurance and Real Estate Rooms of G. S. BATES, corner of Penn and Butler streets, Fifteenth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID DAIRY FARM, near Alliance, Ohio. It contains 148 Acres; has all necessary fixtures for conducting the Dairy Business; is well watered, large Brick House of 8 rooms, large Frame Barn, good Orchard, &c., and only one-half mile from the corporate limits of the city of Alliance. There is a speculation in this property beyond a doubt, as a few years hence it can be sold out in town lots at double the price now asked for it. For a country Residence it is delightful, having a beautiful view of Alliance, Mount Union, and the passing trains of both the P. Ft. W. & C. RR., and the C. & P. RR. We will sell it in any shape to suit purchasers, with or without buildings, or in large or small tracts; will also give the purchaser an opportunity of investing in an established manufacturing business, now in operation on one part of the property and paying largely. Taken on the whole it is a splendid opening for a man with some capital. For further information apply at the Real Estate Office of CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—A PAYING INVESTMENT, consisting of a Farm of 120 Acres, one and a half miles from a Station on the Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R. R., in Columbiana county, Ohio. About one-half of the Farm is rough, but underlaid with Coal and Limestone—Coal now opened. It has upon it a Salt Works, now in operation, but under lease for a term of years, yet it is paying the owner of the property about $500 per annum. There is also a Saw Mill, which is also rented, and which brings a revenue of $150 per annum. Also, two Dwelling Houses, and an old Grist Mill, good Water Power, &c., &c. Taking it in all, this property would pay for itself in a few years, as a man with some family could cultivate, and make a comfortable living off the Farm, and derive a good income from the Salt Works and Saw Mill. Price only $5,000. Terms easy. The owner is going West. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—SALT WORKS AND FIFTY Acres of Land, on West Penna. Railroad, fifty miles east of Pittsburgh. The Works front on the Railroad, and is in successful operation, making a paying quantity of superior Salt per day. The Land is underlaid with Coal, which is now being mined for use of Works. This Property is offered extremely low, and were it not that the owner is too old to longer attend to it, it would not be sold for the price now asked for it. The surface of the Land would suit for the cultivation of Grapes, and it is also underlaid with Fire Clay. We have seen the property, and can give any further information desired. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—FARMS—IN WESTMORELAND, Allegheny, Fayette, Indiana, Armstrong, Washington, Beaver, Greene, Clarion, Lawrence and Butler counties, Penna.; also, in Eastern Ohio. Full information in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register," sent free to any one requesting it. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Publishers and Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE — TIMBER LAND — THE valuable Pine Timber Lands, known as the Howe, Blake & Co. Lands—about 5,000 Acres—lying on Blyson Run and Mill Creek, in Clarion and Jefferson counties, will be sold in one lot, or in lots of reasonable size to suit purchasers. Terms liberal. Apply to subscriber, American House, Brookville, Penna HARRISON BLAKE. FW

FOR SALE—OVER ONE HUNDRED farms of all sizes, prices and locations. Full particulars in the "Pittsburgh Real Estate Register," given away *gratis* or sent *free* to any address. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Publishers and Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM on second story. Day Boarders accommodated—No. 157 Fourth avenue.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—FOUR WELL lighted Offices in the second story of the Safe Deposit Company's Building, for rent. Also, one large front Room in third story. The entire Building will be heated by low steam. Apply to S. F. VON BONNHORST, Treasurer, 83 Fourth avenue. tf

FOR RENT — HOUSE — ON RIDGE street, Allegheny, containing 8 Rooms, with Lot 300x296 feet on Grant avenue. Fine view of the rivers and city. Possession given October 1. Inquire on the premises, or to F. H. EATON, 17 Fifth ave. tt

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE—366 Ridge street, Allegheny, 9 Rooms, with Bath Room, Washhouse, Hall and Outbuildings. Apply on the premises, or to ARCHIBALD BLAKELEY, Attorney-at-Law, 98 Fifth avenue. tf

☞ REPUBLICAN MEETING
ON
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, AT 7 1-2 P. M.
AT
Lutz's Brewery, on Chestnut Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
Will be addressed by
A. M. BROWN, Esq.,
H. C. MACKRELL, Esq.,
J. J. SIEBENECK, Esq.
By order of Committee on Speakers and Meetings.

☞ LAST TEMPERANCE AND REFORM
RALLY OF THE CAMPAIGN,
AT
DIAMOND SQUARE,
ALLEGHENY CITY,
On Monday, October 11, 1869,
AT 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.
COL. J. B. CLARK,
S. Y. KENNEDY,
AND OTHERS WILL ADDRESS THE MEETING.
By order of Committee on Speakers and Meetings.
JOHN A. CAROTHERS, Chairman.
R. H. SEMPLE, Secretary.

S. A. CLARKE & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

The Two Baronesses. By Hans Christian Andersen	$1 75
Letter from the East. By Wm. C. Bryant	1 75
Dame Nature and Her Three Daughters; translated from the French of X. B. Saintine, author of "Picciola"	1 50
David Elginbrod. By George Macdonald, author of "Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood,"	1 75
Among the Trees; a journal of walks in the woods and flower hunting through field and by brook. By Mary Lorimer; illustrations from drawings after nature	1 25
The Illustrated Girl's Own Treasury; specially for the Amusement and Instruction of Young Ladies, with numerous illustrations	2 50
Beautiful Thoughts from Greek authors	3 00
Chevreul on Colors; beautifully illustrated	2 00
Mahan's Industrial Drawing; fully illustrated	2 50
Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America, greatly enlarged and largely re written, forming an 8vo volume of over 1,100 pages—new illustrations	7 50
Williams' German Dictionary for the pocket	1 50
Nugent's French Dictionary for the pocket	1 50
Autobiography of Krummacher	3 00
Bessie at School	1 25
Tibby, the Charwoman	60

A very fine collection of American and English Fresh Books now being received.

The most attractive stock of beautiful Juveniles ever offered in Pittsburgh.

119 Wood st., second door below Fifth avenue.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FOUR NIGHTS ONLY,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, October 13, 14, 15 and 16.
ALLEN, PETTINGILL,
DELEHANTY & HENGLER'S
Sensation Minstrels,

The Four Greatest Comedians in the World! Assisted by a full and efficient Orchestra and Vocal Corps.

Parquette and Dress Circle, 75 cts; Family Circle, 50 cts; Gallery, 25 cts. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. oc8:R

SCHOLARSHIP IN PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—TUESDAY EVENING, October 12th, at 8 o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street, One Perpetual Scholarship in the Pittsburgh Female College.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

KNOX & ORR,
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 268 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Have always on hand and are receiving daily additions to a large and well selected Stock of

GROCERIES,
BOUGHT FOR CASH.

To which the attention of Buyers is solicited.

Checkered Front.
The Largest and Cheapest Stock
OF
Flour, Cheese,
TEAS AND COFFEES,
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.
Herkimer County N. Y. Cheese.
White River and Snow Flake
FLOURS,
IN BAGS AND BARRELS.
Teas and Coffees,
AT NEW YORK PRICES.
T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
273 and 275 Liberty Street.

THE
BOY WHALER:
OR, THE
YOUNG ROVERS,
THE
Most Exciting Sea Story
EVER PUBLISHED,
IS
COMMENCED THIS WEEK, IN NO. 49
OF THE
New York Weekly,
NOW READY.
THE
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Was written expressly for the
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BY LEON LEWIS,
Author of "The Silver Ship," "The Water Wolf," "The Boy Magician," etc.
THE
BOY WHALER,
Now Ready in No. 49 of the
New York Weekly,
Contains the most vivid descriptions of strange adventures on land and sea, in most of which the young hero, the
BOY WHALER,
Takes a prominent part, and by his daring deeds proves himself the personification of juvenile bravery. Every boy should read the exciting story of the
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Which is just commenced in No. 49 of the
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For the female mind will be enraptured with the lovely heroine, the charming LILY LAWRENCE, who shares the fortunes and trials of the
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Should be purchased by parents and read to their children, for the great story of the
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Shows that although virtue may for a time be unable to cope with villany, it will in the end rise triumphant
THE
New York Weekly
Takes pleasure in presenting to the public the great story of the
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For it is undoubtedly the masterpiece of its author, and was written expressly for the
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Every boy who delights to read of daring deeds and thrilling adventures will linger in admiration over the story of the
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GOLD, COUPONS,
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BOUGHT AND SOLD.
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CYRUS CLARKE, JR....Cashier.
d*

BANK AND INSURANCE STOCKS, ALLEGHENY CITY 7 PER CENT. BONDS.—TUESDAY EVENING, October 12th, at 8 o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 106 Smithfield street:
5 shares Citizen's National Bank;
40 shares Cash Insurance Co.;
20 shares Monongahela Insurance Co.;
$2,000 Allegheny City 7 per cent. Park Bonds, maturing November, 1872.
$1,000 Allegheny City 7 per cent. Park Bonds, maturing November, 1876.
$1,500 Allegheny City 7 per cent. Bonds, maturing January, 1887.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1869.

THE sound financial policy of General GRANT'S administration—a policy of retrenchment and honesty in the collection of the revenues—is already having its effect on European capitalists. The ROTHSCHILDS and certain German bankers have their representatives now in Washington willing and anxious, and even competing, to loan our Government any amount of money it desires at four per cent. It is probable Congress will authorize at its next session a loan of this character, to replace the six per cent. bonds now outstanding.

THE speech made by R. B. CARNAHAN, Esq., before the Republican meeting in Allegheny, Thursday evening, the report of which was crowded out yesterday morning, is given herewith. Like all of that gentleman's speeches, it is thoughtful, compact and able; and sets clearly before Republicans their duty in the pending canvass. That portion of it discussing the Fifteenth Amendment is especially able, and we have only to regret that a speech so well calculated to impress the public mind, and stimulate Republicans to do their whole duty, was not made earlier in the canvass.

MR. MUTCHLER has sent abroad "a blank form of return," which Democrats are requested to "fill up" and send back, just to "prevent frauds." The independent machinery which the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee is setting up looks very much like a deliberate attempt at fraud. It is an impudent piece of business, this universal accusation of intended fraud against election boards, accompanied with the outrageous charge that the Republicans "frequently change the figures after the evening of election to suit their own purposes." We don't know much about this man MUTCHLER, but any one as free as he seems to be to charge others with fraud, must belong to the class who will not hesitate to do almost anything to accomplish a purpose. Republican Boards and others will be safe in showing little quarter to the conspiracy in the interest of which Mr. MUTCHLER has sent forth his secret circular.

THE American Board concluded their labors yesterday morning, and its members immediately commenced leaving for their homes. The closing proceedings are reported in our columns. The meeting was a deeply interesting one throughout, and will doubtless prove profitable to the noble cause in behalf of which it was held. To us locally, it was an event of which it is believed the delegates and others who were in attendance from abroad will retain a pleasant recollection. For the special manner in which the Board expressed their appreciation of the reports made for the COMMERCIAL of their proceedings, we return our thanks, remarking, however, that it was a pleasure to us to spread before the public the doings of so important a body, and thus contribute something to a cause which has the sympathy of the Christian world. We hold it to be the duty of a journal, asking the patronage of the public, to be prepared to respond to its commands on all occasions. That our endeavors and resources were appreciated by so experienced and discriminating a body as the American Board, creates in us a pride which we think no one will regard as unreasonable.

A SUGGESTION TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSINESS MEN.

The manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh, and other parts of the country, have frequent occasion to go to Washington for favors at the hands of the President and Cabinet, and they always find them solicitous to respond to every request to the extent it is in their power. So promptly is every matter attended to, and with a desire solely to render justice and promote the general welfare, that no one having dealings with the administration but must feel how fully it is deserving of support. No one appeals to General GRANT and the members of his administration in vain. In the election about to come off, the case is reversed, and it becomes a question, which we desire to present directly to the public, more especially to those the nature of whose business brings them into close relations with the powers that be, whether it is not their duty to do all they can to uphold the administration of General GRANT? A President who is doing so much for the country—to say nothing of his incomparable services in the field—has a right to expect the support of the great business and manufacturing classes for whose welfare he is so solicitous. Nor is his claim to the support of the working classes, for the protection of whose labor he has openly declared, less apparent. In a word, will not those who expect and receive so much at the hands of the Government, regard it as their special duty to labor for it on the ensuing election day and the intervening time? It seems to us a very practical matter strongly seasoned with the element of justice, not to speak of any one's interest.

JUDGE WILLIAMS.

The election of a Governor does not exceed, even if it equals in importance, the election of a Judge of our Supreme Court. No questions likely to come before the Governor for settlement, no interests left to his direction, or involved in his action, can surpass in wide-reaching consequences the questions and interests certain to be affected by the character and qualifications of the man who fills the highest Judicial office in the State. No Judge, much less can a Judge of the Supreme Court, without proper qualifications, perform the duties of his high place. True, Lord BACON describes an art by which "a man shall seem to know that which he knoweth not," and it is said that when he first took his seat on the woolsack, his Lordship was much suspected of sometimes practising this ignoble device. But he soon rose above the mean necessity.

In a Judge, legal learning and the sagacity necessary to apply it justly and skillfully are so essential, that no man, whatever his reputation in other respects, ought to be viewed for a moment as eligible for the office, whose possession of these qualifications is not a matter of certainty. In regard to Judge WILLIAMS's fitness in these particulars, there is no doubt; it is attested by the general voice of the profession. By a prolonged service on the bench he has approved himself a learned and sagacious interpreter of the laws. By uniform and unfailing courtesy and consideration for the feelings of others, he has also exemplified an important side of character which ought never to be wanting in a Judge. Time was when ursine manners were thought becoming on the judicial seat; that time has gone never to come back, we trust.

Besides, in the course of his career both at the bar and on the bench, Mr. WILLIAMS has produced in the minds of the profession a profound impression of his integrity and sensitive honor. And we confess that, in view of some of the questions likely to come before our Supreme Court for adjudication, this trait seems to us quite as important as any other that could be mentioned.

Thus far we have said only what has been said again and again in all quarters, since Mr. WILLIAMS's name was first mentioned in connection with the high place to which the people are about to elect him. But there are other considerations which might be presented in his favor. Though not essential to the position, the qualities to which we refer will surely adorn it, while the effect of their example in so distinguished a post, cannot be regarded with indifference by any one interested in the general welfare, especially in the ambitions of the young.

We might enlarge upon the fact that Judge WILLIAMS is by no means a mere jurist. All the studies of men are interesting to him, and he touches life at all points. His is not the moral character described by TACITUS, "mediocre, not so much virtuous as void of vices." His attitude towards the benevolent and reformatory enterprises of the day, has never been negative. Those who know him are sure of his sympathy and co-operation in every good work.

We may refer to only one trait more—Judge WILLIAMS's modesty. No man ever bore honors more becomingly—no man's manners were ever less changed by them. And the people may rest assured that, in electing him to a prolonged occupancy of the high seat which he has for some time filled with so much dignity and reputation, they are conferring honor on a man who knows what is due to others as well as to himself.

THE PROSPECT.

Our information from the State at large is such as places the election of GEARY and WILLIAMS beyond a doubt, if the Republicans for the next three days work as they have been working during the past three weeks. The solemn conviction of the people appears to be that it would be a shameful desertion of a noble cause not to elect GEARY and WILLIAMS, who in this contest represent the administration of General GRANT. That administration is singly devoted to the country and its best interests. At every point it is faithful to its welfare and honor, evincing a degree of statemanship, honesty and zeal which entitle it to the active support of at least every Republican in the land. This view of the present political canvass has impressed itself, and is every hour impressing itself, on the intelligent masses, and we have little fear that they will stultify themselves by remaining indifferent at a moment when so much directly affecting their interests is at issue.

We repeat, the prospect is altogether in favor of GEARY and WILLIAMS. Allegheny county and Western Pennsylvania will give those candidates decisive majorities. Nor will the Eastern part of the State be remiss. Indeed, much good work has been done and is doing all over the State. We say to Republicans everywhere—keep it up. *Bring out the party vote.* Permit no contingency of wind or weather to interfere. This done, Pennsylvania will be carried and the administration sustained.

GOVERNOR WALKER, of Virginia, in his inaugural message, gives sensible advice to the legislators in session at Richmond. He contends the Legislature is in honor bound to fulfil the pledge given by the people of the State at the late election and ratify the Fifteenth Amendment. One of his arguments on the subject has the merit of novelty, if it does lack disinterestedness. He thinks unless the Fifteenth Amendment becomes the supreme law of the land—negro suffrage having been already affirmed in Virginia—that the State will be flooded with negro emigrants from the States on her borders who will seek the enjoyment in Virginia of the civil and political rights awarded to them there, but denied in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware and West Virginia, unless the Fifteenth Amendment shall be ratified. Self-protection as well as honor, Governor WALKER thinks, demands that Virginia should do her part towards securing the incorporation of the suffrage amendment in the Federal Constitution. There seems to be no doubt but that Virginia will act favorably on the amendment at once.

THERE is an earnest contest going on in railroad and speculative circles in the Northwest as to the site of the great city of the future on Lake Superior. Du Luth at the west end of the lake and Bayfield, eighty miles eastward, are the competing points. The latter possesses the advantage of the best harbor, probably, on the entire chain of lakes, while the former, deficient in harbor accommodations, has a railroad well under progress to the Mississippi river at Saint Paul. Bayfield is also building a connecting road in the same direction. Recently an attempt was made to land a locomotive at Du Luth, to be used on the northern end of the railroad to St. Paul, but it could not be done, and the steamer was compelled to return to Bayfield with the locomotive on board. This is regarded as a bad lookout for Du Luth, and a proportionate gain for Bayfield. A great city is a certainty on Lake Superior one of these days, but it will not begin to manifest itself in the Chicago style until Puget's Sound and the lake are connected by railroad—an event, we judge, not more than five years distant.

ON the morning of the 27th of September, a large and well appointed force of Cubans and Americans, evading the United States authorities, sailed from New York, on the steamer Alabama. This is the expedition of which we have had various accounts by telegraph. The commander is General Goicuira, and the brigade commanders Generals Steadman and Magruder, both of whom made records on different sides in the late war. The Alabama left the "recruits" at the Florida Keys, where twenty-five hundred men were collected awaiting transportation to Cuba. They have reached their destination by this time, although no account of their landing has been received. The New York *Herald* says that among the recruits were men from Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh—possibly from this city, some of the machinists and foundry men of whom mention was made some weeks ago.

"LOOK WELL TO YOUR JUDGES," says David Paul Brown in his second "address to the people," just published in Philadelphia. "Capacity, with them, is almost as necessary as honesty. Ask yourselves the question, whether "such a man as Judge Williams, who for nearly twenty years has held a high judicial position, without a blur or blemish upon his "moral or legal character, shall give place to "Mr. Pershing, an entirely untried man, though "certainly not to be disparaged on the score of "respectability. There is no question but that "he is a valuable citizen, but there are thousands of valuable citizens, who are not competent to sustain the labors and support the "dignity of the highest court in the State. And, "besides this, we are opposed to perpetual "changes, unless for good and sufficient reasons, and assuredly no such reasons exist upon "the present occasion."

FATHER HYACINTHE'S letter, according to the *Independance Belge*, threw the Faubourg St. Germain, the aristocratic quarter of Paris, into a state of consternation. The Papal Nuncio was not in Paris when the letter was published, but he was immediately informed of it and at once telegraphed every word of it to Rome. It is stated that the document was submitted to the Archbishop of Paris before appearing, and approved by him after some slight modifications. According to the *Rappel*, the original cause of the rupture between Father Hyacinthe and the superiors was the speech he delivered at a peace congress some time since; and the second cause of offense was another speech at a distribution of prizes. An early copy of the letter is said to have been communicated to the Emperor by M. Duvergier, the Minister of Grace and Justice, who had received it from Mgr. Darby, the Archbishop of Paris.

A WRITER in the *Scientific American* has the following that is curious concerning the effect of the Pacific Railroad on the climate of the Plains: "The scouts, guides, and hunters all agree in stating that on the Plains, as far back as their experience goes, little or no rains have fallen during the summer; but the experience of last summer and this one is, that we have sufficient rain for farming purposes, and the crops of hay and other produce raised here now attest it. The hunters with whom I have conversed all agree in stating that the rains only fall inside of a belt across the Plains of fifty miles in width, of which the railroad track is the center; that when they go beyond that belt the grass is red, crisped, and burnt looking, while all vegetation inside is luxuriant. Has the iron of the rails or the upturned ground the credit of the change?"

Two ladies applied at the Columbia College Law School, New York, on Wednesday, for admission, and were refused, although the President of the School, Mr. T. W. Dwight, afterwards referred the application for further consideration to the Committee on the School, consisting of himself and Messrs. Samuel B. Ruggles, Hamilton Fish, Gouverneur M. Ogden, George T. Strong, William Betts, Samuel Blatchford and Stephen P. Nash—all gentlemen of fine abilities and attainments, and reckoned to be possessed of sound judgment.

A LETTER from Paris to the *Tribune* states that Prince Napoleon's claims to the regency, in case, as now seems likely, that a regency is established next March, when the Prince Imperial reaches the age of fourteen, are supported by the consent of Louis Napoleon, who sees, what all the world sees, that Eugenie's regency would never be consented to by the French people. To this end, he has just paid Prince Napoleon's debts, on the condition that he will be satisfied with the regency, and not make a strike for the throne itself.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The great burglars and robbers of the country have been unusually active of late, and they have succeeded in reaping harvests unusually rich."

It is nonsense to speak of "burglars and robbers" who merely plunder a few banks and jewelry stores, as great criminals so long as the recollection of the Wall street conspirators remains,—and it is sheer sarcasm to punish the former while the latter class of offenders go clear.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Gen. Hurlbut, our Minister to the Republic of Columbia, to the effect that his interviews with the President of that government, respecting the Isthmus Canal project, are very favorable. The Cushing treaty for the canal was illy received by the Columbian Senate, because the country was shorn of too many privileges and perquisites. Another one will be framed on a more liberal basis.

THE State of New York is after property valued at $2,000,000, which, it is claimed, was escheated to the State. The property is located in Livingston county, and involves the whole of the Pulteney estate. Defendants claim the lands, as against the State, under a grant from Massachusetts by whom they were owned in the last century, and conveyed to New York on certain conditions. The Court of Appeals reserves its decision.

TO-MORROW, (Sunday) will be the first anniversary of the declaration of Cuban independence. October 10, 1868, Cespedes, at Yara, issued his first proclamation announcing armed and organized resistance to the Spanish government of the island.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL speaks in Philadelphia, at the Academy of Music, to-night. Arrangements have been made for a grand demonstration.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The Vote on Tuesday—What it Will be About.

The interesting question of the location of the Soldiers' Monument will be decided on Tuesday next, by a vote of "the people of Allegheny county." "People" in this sense means free white males over twenty-one years of age, and we cannot but regret that in the decision of the question female suffrage does not prevail, for the energy of the women of the county, and particularly of Pittsburgh, has placed in the hands of the Association the funds essential to prosecute the work to completion. Tickets will be furnished the election boards of the various election districts of the county, and they have been requested to make such arrangements as will secure a free and full expression of the opinion of the citizens of their respective districts. The tickets to be voted will be "For the City of Pittsburgh" or "For Allegheny City." The vote will be certified in the usual form, and returned to the President of the Monumental Building Committee in this city. As soon as practicable after the result has been ascertained, the Executive Committee of the Association will designate the monumental site in the city honored by the location.

We think this is a very judicious way to settle a vexed question. The discussion that has been elicited on the subject should be gratifying to the ladies of the Association, even if the criticisms at times overstepped the bounds of courtesy, for it shows the interest of the people in the proposed memorial to their friends and relatives. As we understand the case, if the vote shall be favorable to Allegheny City, the monument will either be placed on the summit of Seminary Hill or at some fitting point on the Commons. The Park Commissioners, we believe, proffer any site that may be selected by the Executive Committee, and will make the necessary excavations and construct the foundations for the work. Several sites for the monument have also been tendered in Pittsburgh free of cost. We trust a full vote will be polled, and that the majority will be a decisive one in favor of whatever locality commends itself to the people of the county as the most advantageous and appropriate.

The Citizens of Pittsburgh Thanked.

As one of the band of missionaries who have for the past few days enjoyed the bountiful hospitality of the citizens of Pittsburgh, I wish to express through your journal, in behalf of my brethren and sisters, our special thanks to those whose thoughtfulness and generosity provided for us the rich entertainment yesterday evening at the conclusion of our meeting. Words fail to express our gratitude and obligation, and our prayer is that to you who have given so liberally God will return full measure, pressed down, shaken together, running over. When we get back to our distant fields we shall remember that evening and you.

H. A. WILDER,
Missionary to the Zulus, South Africa.
PITTSBURGH, October 8, 1869.

Opening and Closing of the Polls.

In answer to the inquiries of many of our subscribers, we would state that the registry law, adopted at the last session of the Legislature, requires that the polls shall be opened *between* the hours of six and seven o'clock in the morning. The following is the section of the law on the subject:

SECTION 16. At all elections hereafter held, under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock A. M., and closed at seven o'clock P. M.

GOVERNOR BAKER, of Indiana, has issued a proclamation calling upon the people of the State to contribute to the relief of the sufferers by the recent explosion at the State Fair. Several suits for damages have been instituted against Singer & Co., the owners of the boiler that exploded.

A CONTEMPORARY speaks about hearing "the last word about the Byron Scandal" when the solicitors of Lady Byron speak. It is a violent supposition,—there is a woman on the other side.

PETERSON'S OINTMENT,

A SURE CURE FOR

Corns and Bunions,

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Sent by mail, postage prepaid, for 60 cents.
All orders should be addressed to

A. J. RANKIN, Proprietor,

DRUGGIST,

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HEADACHE.

There are few persons but what suffer with Headache, many suffer a great deal or a great part of the time. To relieve headache it is necessary to find out the cause. It may be, and in nine cases out of ten, caused by a derangement of the stomach that induces an improper flow of blood to the head, or that causes the blood to be unhealthy; or it may be that the Liver has become torpid and unable to perform its functions. In either case it is clear that medicines must be taken that will act directly upon the Stomach or Liver. For this purpose there is nothing better than

Dr. Sargent's Liver Pills.

They will rouse up the Liver to a healthy action remove any obstructions or undue accumulations of bile, and will also give vigor and tone to the Stomach. These Pills can be found at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per box.

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BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH.

ORANGE MINERAL, RED LEAD, POTTERS' LEAD, Zinc Paint, Putty and Colors

☞ The following notice of guarantee, bearing our written signature, is attached to every package bearing our name:

REWARD.—We will give $20 in Gold for each and every ounce of Adulteration found in White Lead of our manufacture bearing our name. We guarantee Strict Purity, and a degree of *Fineness and Whiteness Unequaled* by any other brand.

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CAUTION.—Certain unprincipled parties, attributing the large and increasing demand for our brand of White Lead solely to our "guarantee label," are imitating the same, even to the color of the paper on which it is printed. We therefore caution consumers to examine carefully the *Red* label on the side of the keg, and see that it bears our *written* signatures.

As a still further protection to consumers, we now *brand* with *stencil* our "guarantee" on the *end* of the kegs in addition to the *Red Label* on the *side* of the keg.

The unprecedented sale of our Lead can only be attributed to its STRICT PURITY, its UNRIVALLED WHITENESS, FINENESS and COVERING QUALITIES.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in Paints generally. MWS*

CANNED FRUITS

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THE LARGEST STOCK IN CITY OF

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.

OVER 8,000 DOZEN

CHOICE CANNED GOODS

Peaches, Tomatoes, Peas,
Winslow's and Yarmouth Sweet Corn,
Strawberries, Blackberries, Wortleberrries,
Pineapple, Cherries, Plums,
Lima and String Beans,
Raspberries, &c., &c.

1,000 DOZEN ASSORTED
Jellies, Jams and Preserves.
1,000 DOZEN
Catsups, Sauces and Pickles,

FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES BY

REYMER & BROS.,

126 AND 128 WOOD STREET.

GREAT WESTERN

Planing Mill and Box Factory

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Flooring, Weatherboarding, Sash, Doors, Blinds and Brackets.

JOBBING of all kinds carefully and promptly executed.

AGENTS FOR ROCK RIVER PAPER COMPANY

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CORN AND RYE.

10,000 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN;
10,000 BUSHELS RYE,

Arriving and for sale by

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353 LIBERTY STREET.

WOOL AND WOOLEN GOODS.

Productions and Manufactures in the United States—Excessive Production the Cause of Existing Depression.

An interesting address was delivered at the exhibition of the American Institute, New York, on Tuesday, by Hon. E. B. Bigelow, President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, in reference to the wool industry of the United States.

The annual value of the wool manufactures in the United States, and of those manufactures in which wool is a component part, is not less than $175,000,000. Of these goods more than four-fifths are made from American wools. The coarse carpet wools, which are not grown here at all, the worsted combing wools and the fine clothing wools, which are grown by us only in limited quantities, go to make up the rest.

A great advance has been made in woolen manufactures in a comparatively short time. Ten years ago we attempted scarcely anything beyond common goods of the coarser kind. Now we manufacture almost every variety of woolen fabrics in general use. The annual consumption of woolen goods in the Union amounts in round numbers to $240,000,000—of which $65,000,000 is imported and $175,000,000, is of domestic manufacture.

The condition of our wool industry in 1868, as compared with the years 1850 and 1860, is shown by the following tabular statement:

Items.	1850. Pounds.	1860. Pounds.	1868. Pounds.
Pounds of wool grown	52,516,959	60,511,343	177,000,000
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars
Value of wool imported	1,681,691	4,842,152	3,915,262
Value of wool manufactures imported	17,151,509	37,937,190	32,409,759
Value of domestic wool manufactures	45,281,764	68,865,963	175,000,000

This shows conclusively that it is not by the importation of foreign goods that our market for wool and woolens is depressed, the value of imported woolens for 1868 being five and a half millions of dollars less than it was for 1860. Most evidently the great cause of the present depression is excessive home production. As to the present tariff on wool and woolen goods, Mr. Bigelow stated;

"It was at a conference of leading manufacturers and growers of wool from all parts of the United States, and after full consideration and discussion, that the principle which underlies our present tariff on wools and woolens was unanimously adopted. It is, in fact, only a clearer and stronger expression of the idea on which the (so-called) 'Morrill Tariff' of 1861 was partly based. It aims to give equal protection to him who raises and him who works up the raw material. It tends directly to reconcile great interests, which had been falsely regarded as antagonistic. Unless these views are fallacious, it is just as much the duty of a nation to protect its own industry against the injurious effects of foreign competition as it is to provide the means of defending its soil and its homes against the aggressions of open war."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOLDIERS'

MONUMENT.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ALGHENY COUNTY.

At a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Allegheny County Monumental Association, held on Tuesday, September 28th, 1869, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, There appears to be a great diversity of opinion existing as to whether the Soldiers' Monument should be located in the City of Pittsburgh or in Allegheny City; therefore

Resolved, That the Building Committee appointed by this Association be, and they are hereby instructed to prepare tickets, and submit the question to a vote of the people of this County, at the ensuing election, on the Second Tuesday of October, the tickets to be—"For the City of Pittsburgh," and "For Allegheny City," a majority of the votes polled to decide the matter.

Resolved, That after the people shall have decided as to whether the Monument shall be located in Pittsburgh or Allegheny City, this Committee shall, as soon thereafter as practicable, designate the spot in the city chosen, whereon the Monument shall be erected.

In carrying out the instructions contained in the above resolutions, we deem it proper to say, that several sites for the Monument have been generously tendered the Association free of charge, by citizens both of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and there being a great diversity of opinion as to which of the two cities presents the greater claims and advantages, it has been thought but right that the question involved should be submitted to the citizens of the County, who are all deeply interested in the matter, for their decision, with the hope that it may prove satisfactory.

Tickets are herewith furnished the Election Boards of the various Election Districts of the County, with the request that they make such arrangements as will secure a free and full expression of the opinion of the citizens of their respective districts, and that the vote be taken and certified in the usual form, and returned to the President of the Building Committee at Pittsburgh.

A. L. PEARSON,
PRESIDENT BUILDING COMMITTEE.

W. B. COOK, Secretary.

PROPOSALS

Will be received at the Engineer's Office of the PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY in PITTSBURGH or CUMBERLAND, until the 1st of November 1869, inclusive, for SUPPLYING THE CROSS TIES for the entire line of about 85 miles of this road from near Connellsville to near Cumberland. The length of each Cross Tie will be 8 feet between square ends. Thickness 7 inches, and flatted on two opposite sides to not less than 7 inches bearing surface, out of wind and clear of bark, which will be shaved off. Kind of Timber, White Oak, Rock Oak, or Chestnut, sound and free from wind shake, or other defect. Places of delivery, immediately on the road, and not more than half a mile apart, where the ground will permit access and room for piling, which will be done in alternate cross layers of about 100 in each pile. Proposers who cannot deliver at the intervals named may state the place at which they would deliver, and quantities at each place. The number per mile will be 2,112, and whole number about 210,000, including those for side tracks. Timber to be cut when the sap is out, and delivery to be commenced on or before January 1st, 1870, and continued until all delivered, as follows, viz: For the first 10 miles from either end of the road near Connellsville or Cumberland, on or before May 1st, 1870, for each succeeding 10 miles towards the middle of the road one month later, or on the 1st of June, July, August and September, 1870, until the whole number are delivered. Monthly estimates of Cross Ties delivered on the road will be given, four-fifths of the contract price of which will be paid, and the remaining fifth at the completion of the contract.

BENJ. H. LATROBE,
CHIEF ENGINEER.

MWS

THE HENDERSON PROCESS,

FOR PRODUCING

IRON AND STEEL

OF

Great Strength and Cheapness.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

PLAYER & HENDERSON,

NO. 30 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MRS. S. A. MORGAN

WILL OPEN ON

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th,

HER NEW AND ELEGANT

STORE AND SALOON,

No. 2 Sixth, late St. Clair St.,

Adjoining the Suspension Bridge, where she will be pleased to see her old friends and former customers and public generally. She will keep everything in the

FANCY BAKERY

AND

CONFECTIONERY LINE,

And will serve at short notice, Ladies and Gents with Oysters in every style, and Meats of all kinds, and Game in season. Her Saloon is one of the finest in the country, and she will study to please. tf

---

FEATHERS,
FEATHERS,
FEATHERS,

All Grades, All Prices,

In Quantities to Suit Purchasers.

F. G. Craighead,

211 LIBERTY ST.

MYERS'

Novelty Pencil Holder,

Prevents the liability so common of losing Pencils, and the annoyance of hunting for them in the pockets, about the desk, or in a thousand places where they may drop or be laid. Various neat and elegant styles, Gilt and Silvered.

Variety Dealers and Stationers Supplied at Manufacturer's Discounts.

WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,

MS 57 WOOD STREET.

SUPERIOR IRON CO.'S ROLLING MILL PROPERTY

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

Sealed Proposals will be received up to the 22d inst. for the purchase or lease of the above property. Persons wishing to bid can obtain full information on application to JOHN SCOTT, Treasurer, No. 358 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. By order of the COMMITTEE.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

NEW GOODS.

NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
NEW BLANKETS,
NEW FLANNELS,
NEW CASSIMERES,

AT

WHITE, ORR & CO.'S,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

JUST OPENED,

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Silks, Poplins,	Astracans,
Empress Cloths,	Chinchillas and
Biaritz Satin-faced	Beaver Cloths,
Merinos,	Fine Plaid and
French Merinos,	Striped Wool
Alpacas and Alpaca	Shawls,
Poplins,	Cashmere and
Wool Plaids,	Brocha Shawls,
Cashmere Plaids,	Blankets, Flannels
Plaid Poplins,	Cloths, Cassimeres
Mantilla Velvets,	And Jeans,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

2p ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

FALL TRADE!

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS,

AT

Macrum & Carlisle's,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,

**Fringes, Gimps and Buttons,
New Sash and Bow Ribbons,
The Latest Novelties in Hats,
New Styles of Embroideries,
Novelties in Lace Goods,**

GLOVES AND HOSIERY,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT FOR FALL.

MERINO AND WOOL

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

ALL KINDS AND SIZES.

**Zephyrs,
Balmoral and Fancy Yarn,
Knit Shawls,
Cloaks and Hoods,
Notions and Fancy Goods.**

☞ Merchants and Dealers supplied at Low Prices.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

AUTUMN AND WINTER, '69-'70.

PITTSBURGH

CLOAK HOUSE,

73 MARKET ST.

We are now prepared to exhibit the following Styles of FALL AND WINTER RAPS, such as the following:

Black Union Cloaks,
Heavy and Extra Heavy Union Cloaks,
All Wool Cloaks,
Extra Fine Moscow Beaver Cloaks,
Astricans and Velveteen Cloaks,
Plaid and Plain Arabs,
Waterproof and Fancy Cloaks,
Lyon's Velvet Cloaks,

In all numbering over fifty different Seyles, and at Prices ranging from $3 00 to $150 00.

N. B.—Our Dress Making Department is the most complete of any similar Department west of New York.

Country Merchants would do well to call and look through our Stock, in order to assist, or in other words, post themselves up on Styles.

REMEMBER

SPENCE'S

OLD ESTABLISHED

CLOAK HOUSE,

NO. 73 MARKET STREET.

FLOUR DEALERS.

NOTICE TO Flour Dealers and Consumers.

We are now receiving a lot of 40,000 bushels carefully selected White and Amber and Tennessee Wheat, purchased in Gibson, Parke, Green and Morgan counties, Indiana. This lot of Wheat is the very best to be found, and cannot be surpassed by any in the United States. We have also finished our improvements in Machinery, Bolting Cloths and Cooling Rooms, and are now prepared to furnish the best Flour we have made for ten years, at prices that defy competition on the same grades of Flour,

R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.

Pearl Steam Mill, Allegheny, Sept. 13 1869.

Pittsburgh City Mills Flours.

Our NEW PATENT CLEANING MACHINERY just put in, is the latest and best in the country, and separates everything foreign from the Wheat, and so completely scours it that the hull is partially removed before grinding, consequently our Flours are *WHITER AND PURER* than any others on the market. Our Brands are

PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS,
Made from Missouri and Southern Illinois Ambe Winter Wheat.
ECLIPSE MILLS,
A choice Red and Amber Winter Wheat Flour.
MIAMI VALLEY MILLS,
Equal to Best Ohio Flours.

J. S. LIGGETT & CO.,
PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE BRUCKNER CHEMICAL INSTITUTE,

138 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Students received at any time for instructions in all or part of the following branches, viz: Qualitative, Quantitative, Blowpipe and Organic Analysis—Metallurgy, Toxicology, Urinometry, Chemistry as applied to Arts and Manufactures—Pharmaceutical Chemistry. Address

WM. H. BRUCKNER, PH. D.,
PRINCIPAL.

☞ Particular attention paid to the Analysis of Ores, Soils, Coals, Manures, Technical Products, and Commercial articles. TThs

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PATENT VALVES.

PEET PATENT VALVE.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF

Engine Builders, Steam Fitters, Oil Refiners, Brewers and others to this Valve.

It has but recently been patented, and is rapidly superceding all other Valves now in use,

S. CADMAN & SON,
AGENTS,

Corner Duquesne Way and Sixth street, late St Clair street.

GEO. B MILTENBERGER,

SOLE AGENT FOR

KEDSIE'S RELIABLE

WATER FILTER,

No. 236 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH PA.

DRY GOODS.

1869 FOR THE 1869

Fall Trade.

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS.

T. F. PHILLIPS

87

Market Street,

HAS JUST OPENED A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

FOR THE

FALL TRADE

EMBRACING A FULL LINE OF

Black Alpacas,
Poplin Alpacas,
Poplins, Silks,

PLAIDS,

SHAWLS

CHINTZES,

CALICOS, MUSLINS,

AND A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Flannels

VERY CHEAP.

OUR LINE OF ALPACAS AND POPLIN ALPACAS IS THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

THE CHELTENHAM

Water-Proof

SUIT,

A New Article, of which I am making

A SPECIALTY.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

**Carr,
McCandless
& Company,**

94 WOOD STREET,

Offer to the Trade a Choice New Stock, selected with care, at the Lowest Eastern Prices.

DRESS GOODS.

PLAID POPLINS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
ENGLISH MERINOS,
ALPACCAS,
NEW DELAINES,
NEW ARMURES,
NEW GINGHAMS,
NEW REPS.

DOMESTICS.

CHECKS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
TWEEDS,
TICKS, PRINTS,
PLAID FLANNELS,
PLAIN FLANNELS,
ROB ROY FLANNELS,
WATER-PROOF,
BROWN AND BLEACHED MUSLINS, &C.

Blankets and Shawls

IN GREAT VARIETY.

A FULL STOCK OF

NOTIONS

AND

SMALL WARES GENERALLY

☞ **Close Buyers are respectfully invited to call and examine.**

CHANDELIERS,

BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c.

We are now receiving our Fall Stock of

GAS FIXTURES,

Which is the largest ever offered in the two cities, and comprises the FINEST AND LATEST DESIGNS FROM ONE TO TWELVE LIGHTS, which we are now offering at REDUCED PRICES.

WELDON & KELLY,

147 WOOD STREET,

tf Between Fifth and Sixth avenue.

DRAFTS ON LONDON,

FOR SALE BY

WM. BINGHAM, Jr.,

143 Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue.

A NEW SENSATION.

AROMATIC FURNITURE POLISH

Perfumes and cleans the apartments. For sale by

JOSEPH FLEMING, Sole Agent,

No. 84 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

POLITICAL.

☞ TO THE

REPUBLICAN VOTERS

OF

Allegheny County.

The Republican County Executive Committee respectfully submit the following suggestions relative to the election on Tuesday next, and earnestly invite the attention of our friends throughout the country to them:

1. See that the polls are opened in every district at the earliest hour named by law, and that they are kept open until the latest hour. The polls may be opened between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning, and must be closed at 7 in the evening. If full Boards are not present at 6 o'clock A. M., see that the vacancies are filled and the polls opened at 7 o'clock A. M.

2. Poll the Republican vote as early as possible in every district, keeping lists as nearly correct as practicable while the voting is going on of all who have voted.

3. Be prepared with full and perfect lists of every Republican voter in the different districts, and not later than 3 P. M. commence sending out and bringing in and seeing that all Republicans vote whom your lists show have not been at the polls.

4. Have competent and proper men in every district as Challengers, and especially have numerous and efficient Block Committees, (and so arranged that they may be relieved from time to time), who will be responsible for every Republican vote in their respective blocks and districts.

5. Have our friends pay particular attention to persons offering to vote on naturalization papers, and especially to every person attempting to vote on a Luzerne County Naturalization Certificate, or on a Naturalization Certificate issued by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and bearing date since the 1st of September, 1868.

6. Whenever an attempt is made to vote illegally or a vote is cast by any person not having proper papers, and not a legal voter of the election district, have the offender promptly arrested.

7. The following abstract as to qualifications of voters, proof of age, etc., is especially commended to the attention of voters.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A VOTER.

1. He must be a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, of the age of TWENTY-ONE years or more.

2. He must have resided in the State at least ONE YEAR, and in his election district at least TEN DAYS immediately preceding such election, and have paid, within two years, a STATE or COUNTY TAX, which had been assessed within two years and at least ten days before the election.

EXCEPTION—Persons VOTING ON AGE, (being under twenty-two years of age,) may vote without being assessed and without having paid such tax. This exception does NOT extend to naturalized citizens.

3. All persons citizens of the United States formerly qualified voters of this State, but who had removed therefrom and paid taxes, as herein before indicated, are entitled to vote after six months' residence in the State.

All of the above classes should be registered within ten days prior to the election: but if through neglect or otherwise their names do not appear on the Registry list, they will be allowed to vote only on going to the polls and making affidavit of the fact that they fall within one of these classes, and filing at the same time the affidavit of one qualified elector of the district in proof of their residences, within that election district, for ten days preceding the election—excepting persons who render proper proof of their right to vote on age who are not required to pay a tax.

PROOF OF AGE.

Age may be proven by the persons offering to vote, or by any other legal evidence.

PROOF OF RESIDENCE.

Residence within the State may be proved in the same manner as age, BUT THE FACT OF RESIDENCE WITHIN THE PROPER ELECTION DISTRICT MUST BE PROVED by his own oath and the testimony of at least one qualified elector and competent witness. The residence must be bona fide and not simply for the purpose of voting. IN CASE OF REMOVAL within ten days before the election he may vote in the district from which he removed.

PROOF OF NATURALIZATION.

The only evidence of naturalization is the certificate under the seal of a competent court, produced to the election officers. ITS LOSS AND CONTENTS CANNAT BE PROVEN IN ANY CASE.

The naturalization certificate must be produced to the election officers by the naturalized citizen before voting, and upon the vote of such person being received, it is the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such naturalization certificate the word "voted," with the month and year.

EXCEPTION.—Where a naturalized citizen shall have been a citizen and resident of the district where he offers to vote, for at least ten years next preceding the election, his own oath (without production of any certificate) shall be prima facia evidence of naturalization.

IDENTITY.

Although the certificate is evidence of naturalization, yet the person offering to vote, MUST, IF REQUIRED, PROVE BY LEGAL EVIDENCE (not his own oath), that he is the identical person named in such certificate.

PAYMENT OF TAXES

May be proved by the production of the receipt for the payment of tax, and oath of the person himself or other competent witness. If he fail to produce such receipt he must make oath to the payment of tax. If required, the genuineness of the receipt must be proved.

OPPOSING EVIDENCE.

Evidence may be produced against any person claiming the right to vote, or to contradict the evidence in his behalf.

GENERAL MATTERS.

Any election officer or qualified elector has the right to challenge any person offering to vote; and, when objection is thus made, it is the duty of the inspectors to require such person to prove his right to vote. The testimony must be satisfactory to the inspectors.

Persons whose names are registered may be challenged, and when challenged they are required to produce the same proof as to their right to vote as persons who are not registered.

Where there are more names on a ticket than there ought to be, the ticket should be rejected. The polls should be closed at the proper hour, regardless of the fact whether or not all persons present have voted.

Temporary absence on public business or in the military service does not disqualify a voter. Native citizenship must be proved when such proof is required by either of the Inspectors or by any qualified voter. The minor children of persons who were aliens, though born out of the United States, if dwelling in the United States at the time of the naturalization of their parents, become citizens by such naturalization of their parents. Proof of the fact, if required, must be made by the production of the certificate or duplicate thereof, and evidence of identity, as in other cases.

JUDGES AND INSPECTORS.

The Inspectors and Judges are required to meet before seven o'clock, A. M., and each Inspector shall appoint one Clerk. In case of the person who received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person who received the second highest number of votes for Judge shall act in his place. In case the person who received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place. In case the Judge elect shall not attend, the Inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a Judge in his place.

If any vacancy shall continue in the Election Board for the space of three quarters of an hour after six o'clock, the voters present shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy before seven o'clock.

By order of the Commitee on Naturalization.

J. ERASTUS McKELVY,
Chairman.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS, SHOES,

AT

WHOLESALE.

Gill & Brother,

113 WOOD ST.,

OUR OWN MAKE

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTH'S

Custom Boots.

WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S, BOYS', YOUTHS' AND MEN'S

SHOES,

BOTH SEWED AND PEGGED.

Philadelphia City Manufactured Goods,

AT FACTORY PRICES.

All Goods at New York Prices

GILL & BRO.,

NO. 113 WOOD ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FALL TRADE, 1869.

SECOND LARGE ARRIVAL OF

Fall and Winter

BOOTS, SHOES,

Gaiters, Balmorals and Gums,

Consisting of all Styles and Qualities, selected and made to my order for

City and Country Trade.

All orders from the country will be promptly filled, at New York and Boston Prices.

I am also Agent for several Philadelphia Shoe Manufacturers, and will sell their Goods at their prices here, thus saving Freight and Expense.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, by calling and examining my Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere, can save TEN PER CENT. on their bills.

New Goods Received Daily,

And will be sold at New York and Boston Prices. A large stock of GUMS and ARCTIC OVERSHOES cheap for cash, at

J. H. BORLAND'S,

53 and 55 WOOD STREET.

POLITICAL.

☞ Union Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.
JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.
ASSISTANT JUDGE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—FREDERICK H. COLLIER.
STATE SENATOR—THOMAS HOWARD.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MILES S. HUMPHREYS, JOSEPH WALTON, ALEXANDER MILLAR, JAMES TAYLOR, DAVID N. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR.
SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING.
CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.
RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.
TREASURER—JOSEPH F. DENNISTON.
REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.
CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT—ALEXANDER HILANDS.
COMMISSIONER—CHAUNCEY B. BOSTWICK.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL McCLURE.

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the Union Republican Voters and Vigilance Committees of Allegheny County.

But three working days remain before the election. Every Republican should devote those days to active, diligent work.

The Local Vigilance Committees should meet nightly until election day, and thoroughly examine and canvass their lists. If the names of any legal voters are not on the registration list, they should nevertheless be brought to the polls, and on making the proofs by affidavit, provided for by the registry law, they will be allowed to vote.

In every election district there should be SPECIAL COMMITTEES APPOINTED TO MARK OFF the names of those who have voted, and in that manner you can ascertain who has not, up to three o'clock, voted. AFTER THAT HOUR SEND OUT for all such and have them brought in. HAVE CHALLENGERS APPOINTED in every election district, of good, reliable Republicans, who are well acquainted with the citizens of the district. See that the tickets are correct and properly distributed.

Bear in mind that, under the new Registry law, the polls in the city and county must be opened between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning, and closed at 7 o'clock in the evening.

This will give an opportunity to many of the working and business men to vote before going to their labors.

In another column of this paper you will find the address of the Naturalization Committee, setting forth what constitutes the requisite qualifications of voters, and containing other information, to which your careful attention is invited.

It is to be hoped that every measure will be adopted, by the earnest Republicans and the Vigilance Committees of this county, to bring out on Tuesday next a FULL REPUBLICAN VOTE, and thus secure a great Republican victory.

By order of the Executive Committee.

W. S. PURVIANCE, Chairman,
WALTER S. McCUNE, } Secretaries.
COL. GEO. F. MORGAN,

☞ LAST REPUBLICAN RALLY

OF THE CAMPAIGN, AT

THE CUSTOM HOUSE,

On Saturday, October 9th, 1869,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

**Hon. H. BUCHER SWOPE,
DAVID BARCLAY, Esq.,
THOS. M. MARSHALL, Esq.,
Gen. WM. BLAKELEY,**

AND OTHERS WILL ADDRESS THE MEETING.

TURN OUT, REPUBLICANS!

Committee on Meetings and Speakers,
JOHN S. LAMBIE, Chairman.
J. S. FERGUSON, Secretary.

☞ REPUBLICAN MEETING

AT

CLINTON, IN FINDLEY TOWNSHIP,

On Saturday, October 9th.

At 7½ P. M. Will be addressed by

**Hon. R. B. CARNAHAN,
Col. T. M. BAYNE.**

By order of Committee on Meetings and Speakers.

☞ REPUBLICAN MEETING

AT

NATRONA,

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1869,

At 7½ o'clock P. M. Will be addressed by

**H. H. McCORMICK, Esq.,
A. BLAKELY, Esq.**

By order of Committee on Meetings and Speakers.

☞ REPUBLICAN MEETING AT

FISHER'S GROVE,

In Franklin Township,

ON SATURDAY, October 9th,

At 2 o'clock, P. M. Will be addressed by

**W. C. MORELAND, Esq.,
JOHN H. KERR, Esq.,
JOSIAH COHEN, Esq.**

By order of Committee on Meetings and Speakers.

☞ REPUBLICAN MEETING AT

THE STONE TAVERN,

On the Washington Pike, in Union Borough

ON SATURDAY, October 9th, 1869,

At 7½ P. M. Will be addressed by

**P. C. SHANNON, Esq.,
Hon. THOMAS HOWARD,
J. E. McKELVY, Esq.**

By order of Committee on Meetings and Speakers.

☞ REPUBLICAN MEETING AT

WRIGHT'S HOTEL,

WOODVILLE, ON THE WASHINGTON ROAD,

ON MONDAY, October 11,

At 7½ o'clock, P. M. Will be addressed by

**A. M. BROWN, Esq.,
Col. T. M. BAYNE,
J. E. McKELVEY, Esq.**

By order of Committee on Meetings, &c.

☞ GEORGE EMRICH,

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE

FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY CITY.

☞ INDEPENDENT

TEMPERANCE CANDIDATE

FOR

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

ISAIAH DICKEY.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE Directors of the RALSTON OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable forthwith at the Office of the Company, No. 251 Liberty street.

WILLIAM H. KIRKPATRICK,
Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, October 4, 1869.

CLOTHING.

Urling, Follansbee & Co.,

121 WOOD STREET,

CORNER OF FIFTH AVENUE.

OFFER AT RETAIL A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHING,

FOR

Gentlemen, Boys and Children's Wear.

ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods

Our Goods are marked at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES, MAKING BUT THE ONE PRICE, WITH NO DEVIATION.

URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.,

121 WOOD STREET,

ws CORNER OF FIFTH AVENUE.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

Merchant Tailors,

NO. 80 WOOD STREET,

Have just received an Elegant Line of

French and English Cassimeres,
Scotch and French Suitings,

In all Shades. A Beautiful Line of

FRENCH GOODS, FOR PANTS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Imported Cloths, Meltons, &c.,

IN ALL COLORS.

CASHMERES AND VELVETS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Also, a Complete Line of Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Consisting in part of the Latest Novelties.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

80 WOOD STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, October 9th, 1869. Grand Family Matinee. For performance

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.

John Rokesmith......Mr. J. W. Albaugh.
Bella Wilfer......Mrs. Mary Mitchell Albaugh.

SATURDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF

Mr. J. W. ALBAUGH.

Shakspeare's great Tragedy of

RICHARD III.

Richard III......Mr. J. W. Albaugh.
Queen Elizabeth......Mrs. Mary Mitchell Albaugh.

To conclude with the musical farce of the

SWISS COTTAGE.

Monday Evening—The eminent Tragedian, Mr. JOS. PROCTOR.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.

H. W. WILLIAMS......Sole Lessee and Manager.
LADIES' MATINEE AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
M'LLE. DEVERE, M'LLE. DIANI,
And all the Stars appearing.
Admission to Matinee......25 cents.
TO-NIGHT, A GREAT BILL.
Including the exciting melo-drama entitled
THE SOLITAIRE OF THE HEATH.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER.

MONDAY, October 4th, and all the week, the celebrated Irish Song and Dancer, DICK CARROLL. First week of the popular song and Dance performer, HARRY G. RICHMOND. Second week of the Champion Comique, CHAS. E. HOWARD, and the laughable Burlesque, entitled BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, replete with new appointments and beautiful new scenery.

BURNELL'S

Museum and Parlor Menagerie.

The Great Family Resort, FIFTH AVENUE, between Smithfield and Wood streets, opposite Old Theater. OPEN DAY AND EVENING all the year round.

Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

PAREPA ROSA.

GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

Six Nights Only and a Matinee,

Will be given by the celebrated PREPA ROSA ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, comprising the best and most popular Artistes on the English and American Stages. A full and efficient CHORUS and GRAND ORCHESTRA.

OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, OCT. 18.

Full particulars in future advertisements. tf

BILLIARDS,

(KUNZ'S BUILDING),

68 SMITHFIELD STREET,

(Formerly occupied by John S. Kennedy), has been leased for a term of years by

GEO. H. BENNETT,

AND FITTED UP IN THE BEST MANNER.

FIVE NEW TABLES

Have been placed in the Billiard Hall.

THE BAR IS STOCKED WITH THE BEST OF

LIQUORS AND SEGARS.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

A. B. of C. for F. M.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

Delegates and Others Attending the Meeting of the

A. B. OF C. FOR F. M.,

Are invited to visit our Store during their stay. If they desire to purchase we can offer them a

Full Assortment of Books

In every Department of Literature.

**SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS and
SUNDAY SCHOOL REQUISITES;
THEOLGICAL and
RELIGIOUS BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS and
STATIONERY, &c., &c.
DR. ANDERSON'S WORK ON
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The Daily Commercial.

"CARLETON," who has traveled some, gave direct and valuable testimony in favor of the Chinese, particularly as their incoming would bear on the servant question. There is much that is corroborative to the same import. A gentleman who resided for several years in Havana writes to the New Orleans *Picayune* a glowing account of his experience with a Chinese cook. This servant not only prepared all his dishes in the most admirable manner, learning most readily everything new, and improving on almost everything he learned, but his peculiar carefulness, delicacy and cleanliness made everything specially appetizing. He kept the house in order, attended to his master's clothes, and did general housework. When dinner was announced he was found at the head of the table, ready to wait upon the company, and no two waiters could have performed the duties more satisfactorily. His cleanliness may be judged from the fact that he always dressed in white down to his slippers, and no stain was ever noticed upon his clothing. But such servants must be rare, even among Chinamen.

THE expenses of the Patent Office, under President Grant's economical policy, have been largely reduced, while the business of the office has been more promptly and thoroughly done than ever before. On July 1st, there was an unexpended balance of $18,000 of last year's appropriation. This sum will suffice until the end of September. There will then be the entire appropriation for this year on hand. Beside this saving, the clerical force has been reduced, so that there are now fifteen less clerks than the law provides for. The Commissioner's desk has been cleared of all accumulated business, which had been piled up during Andrew Johnson's administration; and, beside this, the office has managed to pay $25,000—a full year's expenses—for drawings, photographs, engravings, etc., out of the savings from last year's appropriation.

Double and Single Barrel SHOT GUNS,

In Great Variety, ranging in price from $3 00 up to $200. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,
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SHOT, SHOT,

At Manufacturer's Prices. A full assortment, embracing all Numbers, from 3 8 up to No. 10, in 25 pound and 5 pound Bags. For sale by

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Nos. 10, 12, 14 and 16 gauge, either Pin or Central Fire. For sale by

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And a Great Variety of other Manufactures of Pistols on hand. For sale by

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I have just received a complete assortment of Fire Irons and Stands for the same. Some of them make beautiful ornaments to the Parlor, as well as a useful necessity. For sale by

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JOHN H. STEWART,
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IN BANKRUPTCY.

ROLLING MILL FOR SALE,
AT BEDFORD, OHIO.

By virtue of an order to me directed from the United States District Court of Northern Ohio, sitting in Bankruptcy, I will sell at Bedford, Ohio, on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3d, 1869,

the ROLLING MILL located at Bedford Cuyahoga county, Ohio, with all its FIXED and MOVABLE MACHINERY, together with about 8 ACRES OF LAND, described as follows: Situated in Bedford, county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, and known as being a part of original township lot No 56, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake and stone 30 feet easterly from the centre of the road opposite the first angle in said road (Willis street) between the dwelling house of Zila Willis and the mill on Tinker's Creek, thence north 70 deg. 43 min. east, to the top of the bank of the creek; thence up the creek on the bank at right angles, 4 rods: thence south 70 deg 45 min. west, to a stake and stone standing on the east side of the road; thence southerly along the line of said road 4 rods, to the place of beginning; excepting and reserving forever to the public the use for a highway of a strip of land adjoining said road, 19½ feet wide, and containing about 48 rods of ground, be the same more or less

Also, village lots Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of Robison & Egbert's sub-division of part of original lot No. 56 in said village of Bedford, be the same more or less, but subject to all legal highways.

This rolling mill is located twelve miles from Cleveland and near the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, with a Side Track for the use of the mill. Attached to the mill are eight acres of land, including the most valuable stone quarry for rolling mill purposes in Northern Ohio. Abundance of water the year round is found in Tinker's Creek, which bounds the Eastern line of the property. The building is 170 feet long and 150 feet wide. The machinery and fixtures consists of one large vertical engine, with 24-inch cylinder and 40-inch stroke; 18-inch bar train; 18-inch muck train, with rotary squeezer; 9-inch guide mill, with 40 rolls, giving a capacity for furnishing iron from ¼ inch, round or square, to 3 inch, round or square, together with all the ordinary merchantable flat sizes; eight puddling furnaces and two heating furnaces; all in good condition and ready for immediate use. eight boilers almost new, four connected with the furnace, and four to fire under; one small horizontal engine, eight by twelve, with locomotive boiler, running one 14 foot lathe, one large muck shears and one shears for shearing finished iron; two force pumps in good condition, one for forcing water from the creek to the mill, and one to force water into the boilers; tongs for rolls and tools for puddling furnaces; four scales, one wagon scales, 12 wheelbarrows, blacksmith shop with bellows, anvil, and all necessary tools, &c

This rolling mill has been in use, and is now in condition to be started in an hour's time, with a capacity of 16 tons of finished iron per day. The water, which supplies the mill from Tinker's Creek, is unfailing and is unsurpassed for rolling mill proposes. The mill has been run for six weeks to two months without cleaning the boilers.

About eighty thousand dollars have been spent on the mill, and it could not be built to-day for less money. About $17 000 were expended on the mill in 1868. The entire mill was constructed in the most thoroughgoing manner. The foundations of the mill are not surpassed, if equalled by those of any rolling mill in the country.

Bedford is a healthy village, within twelve miles of Cleveland, whose manufacturing facilities and importance are well known by iron men throughout the country. The property must be sold as a part of the assets of the State Rolling Mill Company, Bankrupt. The Mill will be sold subject to the payment of a bonded debt of $11 100, 6 per cent. interest from July 15th, 1868.

Terms and conditions of the sale made known on the day of sale. For further information apply at the Mill at Bedford, or address

J. H. RHODES,
Assignee State Rolling Mill Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

PRENTISS, RHODES & VOKOE,
A. T. SLADE,
Attorneys of Assignee.

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VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Inducements offered to the purchaser, such as are met with only once in a Lifetime.

The undersigned offers for sale 180 Acres of Land, being the front part of his Plantation of 434 Acres, lying immediately below and adjoining the town of Guyandotte, Cabell county, West Virginia, 125 Acres of which is the very best quality of Ohio River Bottom, entirely above overflow and in an excellent state of cultivation. The State Normal School, now in a very flourishing condition, is two miles below on the Ohio river, and of easy access by a good turnpike. On the premises are two Tenant Houses, a Young Orchard, an Inexhaustable Quarry of Fine Building Stone, immediately on the bank of the Guyandotte River, a spring of Excellent Never Failing Water, a good Frame Dwelling House, built in 1861, with 10 Rooms, Completely Finished, besides Kitchen and Cellar, a good Well and Cistern; also, Smokehouse, Corn Crib and other Outbuildings.

The Dwelling House stands within about 125 yards of the foot of the Wire Suspension Bridge, Guyandotte River, and about 50 yards from the Ohio River bank, on an elevation of 30 feet above the highest tide of water. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, now in process of construction, which is to meet the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, at the Kentucky State Line, 12 miles below, will cross Guyandotte River half a mile above its mouth, running through the land at the foot of the hill, dividing the bottom from the upland.

For further information address W. C. HAGEN, Guyandotte, West Virginia, or the owner of the premises. Title undisputed.

J. H. BUFFINGTON,
COVINGTON, KY.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE—WE WILL offer for sale at Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9TH, AT 10½ A. M.

At the Custom House, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, the interest of Capt. ALEX MARS, deceased, in the Towboat "BALTIC," said interest being the undivided one-half

WM. MARS,
W. M. CLANEY,
Administrators.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, October 8, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR GRADING PAVING AND CURBING

Penn street, from Thirtieth to Thirty-third street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until TUESDAY, October 19th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, October 6, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A PUBLIC SEWER ON FORTY-EIGHT STREET.

From the Allegheny river to Butler street, and for the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Forty-third street, from Butler to Pearson's line; and for Grading, Paving and Curbing Greenough street from Try street to Iron alley, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, October 12th, 1869, at 3 P. M.

No bids will be received unless made out on the proper blanks.

Specifications and blanks for bidding can be had at this office.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, October 2, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING

Of Forbes street, from Chestnut to Magee, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, October 13th, 1869, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, October 2, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR GRADING AND PAVING LOCUST ALLEY,

From Fortieth to Forty-first street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, October 13th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer

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Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead,	91 parts.
" Linseed Oil,	9 "
	100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

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Designed for the use of the MEDICAL PROFESSION and the FAMILY, possessing those INTRINSIC Medicinal Properties which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN.

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FIRE-PROOF PAINT,

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A FAIR TRIAL,

And to that end we offer it to the public, CHALLENGING COMPETITION AS TO ECONOMY, DURABILITY, PROTECTION FROM FIRE, as well as ease and comfort to the Painter working and using this Paint. Liberal Discount to the Trade.

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Special attention given to
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Wholesale Dealers are invited to call.
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DEALERS IN
Plasterers' Hair, Tampico, Hog Hair,
BONES AND HORNS,
No. 2 Sixth Avenue.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after SUNDAY, August 29th, 1869, trains will depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

THROUGH TRAINS.	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail	2:08 a m	12:03 p m
Fast Line	8:53 a m	7:08 p m
Express	1:43 p m	7:13 a m
ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.	Departs.	Arrives.
Mixed Accommodation	5:23 a m	6:53 p m
M'Donald Accommod'n	11:38 a m	7:38 a m
Steubenville Accom'n	3:53 p m	9:48 a m
M'Donald Accommod'n	5:53 p m	3:18 p m
Sunday Church Train	12:58 p m	9:58 a m

The 1:43 p m train will leave daily. The 12:03 p m train will arrive daily. All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.

The 8:53 a m train makes close connections at Newark for Zanesville.

S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent, Columbus, Ohio
W. W. CARD, Supt., Dennison, Ohio.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after MONDAY, September 20, 1869, two through Trains daily (except Sunday), will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner Eleventh and Pike streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

Leave Pittsburgh.		Arrive at Pittsburgh.	
Day Express	7:00 a m	Day Express	5:15 p m
Night Express	7:35 p m	Night Express	6:55 a m
1st Hulton	6:40 a m	1st Hulton	6:25 a m
2d Hulton	11:50 a m	2d Hulton	8:50 a m
3d Hulton	5:00 p m	3d Hulton	2:10 p m
4th Hulton	11:00 p m	4th Hulton Ac	7:30 p m
Freeport Acc'n	8:15 a m	Soda Works Ac	7:30 a m
Soda Works Ac	6:30 p m	Freeport Acc'n	6:15 p m
Brady's B'd Ac	3:55 p m	Brady's B'd Ac	10:05 a m
Church Train	1:00 p m	Church Train	10:10 a m

Express Trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation Trains stop at all stations.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
THOS. M. KING, Asst. Supt.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From August 30th, 1869, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, north side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex	2:08 a m	Chicago Ex	12:13 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	7:28 a m	Pacific Express	7:23 a m
Cl. & Whg Mail	6:28 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:48 a m
Chicago Mail	6:58 a m	Ch&StLouisEx	7:08 p m
Fast Line	8:18 a m	Chic Ex & Mail	3:28 p m
Cl. & Whg Ex	1:23 p m	Cleveland Ex	3:38 p m
Chicago Ex	1:38 p m	Erie & Ygn Ex	5:58 p m
W'lle&Erie Ex	4:38 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex	6:38 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
BeaverFallsAc	9:08 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:03 a m	BeaverFallsAc	8:48 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:58 a m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Rochester Ac	2:23 p m	Enon Ac	9:43 a m
Enon Ac	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:48 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:13 p m	BeaverFallsAc	2:43 p m
BeaverFallsAc	6:13 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:23 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

1:38 p m Chicago Express will leave daily.
7:23 a m Chicago Express arrives daily.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after SUNDAY, AUGUST 29, 1869. Trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot:		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Day Express	12:30 a m	Mail	1:20 a m
*Pacific Ex	7:45 a m	Fast Line	1:45 a m
Mail	8:10 a m	Cincinnati Ex	8:25 a m
*Cincinnati Ex.	12:30 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	12:40 p m
Phila. Ex	3:50 p m	*Phila. Ex	1:00 p m
Fast Line	7:30 p m	*WayPassen'gr	10:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Wall's Ac. No. 1	6:30 a m	Wall's Ac No 1	6:20 a m
Wall'sAcNo.2	11:35 a m	Brinton Ac	7:50 a m
Wall'sAcNo.3	3:05 p m	Wall's Ac No 2	9:05 a m
Johnstown Ac	4:05 p m	Johnstown Ac	10:20 a m
Braddock's Ac No. 1	5:10 p m	Wall's Ac No 3	1:50 p m
Wall'sAcNo.4	6:05 p m	Wall's Ac No 4	5:50 p m
Braddock's Ac No. 2	8:20 p m	Braddock's Ac No. 1	7:00 p m
Wall's AcNo 5	11:00 p m	Braddock's Ac No. 2	9:55 p m

*Daily. All other Through Trains Daily, Sunday excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:10 p. m.

For further information apply to

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any Risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after AUGUST 29th, 1869, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

Leave Allegheny City.		Arrive at Allegheny City.	
Mail	6:20 a m	Springdale Ac. No. 1	6:40 a m
Freeport Ac. No. 1	9:20 a m	Freeport Ac. No. 1	8:20 a m
Sharpsburg Ac.	11:30 a m	Express	10:40 a m
Express	2:20 p m	Sharpsburg Ac	1:20 p m
Springdale Ac No. 1	3:10 p m	Freeport Ac. No. 2	4 05 p m
Freeport Ac. No. 2	5:20 p m	Mail	5:50 p m
Springdale Ac. No. 2	6:30 p m	Springdale Ac No. 2	6:20 p m

Above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday, at 7:40 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City, at 1:20 P. M., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:40 P. M.

Commutation Tickets for sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg and good only on the Trains stopping at Stations specified on Tickets.

The Train leaving Allegheny City at 7:00 A. M. makes direct connections at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler, Hannahstown and Saxonburg. Through Tickets, too, may be purchased at the office, No. 3 St. Clair street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibilities to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding this amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

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Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh Daily.

Leave		Arrive	
Pittsburgh	12:30 p m	In New York	6:00 a m
Pittsburgh	4:20 p m	In New York	9:45 a m
Pittsburgh	7:30 p m	In New York	11:45 a m
Pittsburgh	2:15 a m	In New York	6:45 p m

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station, Central Railroad, of New Jersey, foot of Liberty street.

Leave		Arrive	
New York	9:00 a m	In Pittsburgh	1:45 a m
New York	5:05 p m	In Pittsburgh	9:10 a m
New York	8:00 p m	In Pittsburgh	1:30 p m

On Sunday leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m. only, and New York at 8 p. m. only.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 1868, the Trains will leave the Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
M'Keesport Accommodation	11:00 a m	3:00 p m
Express to and from Uniontown	3:00 p m	10:10 a m
West Newton Accommodat'n	4:30 p m	8:35 a m
Braddock's Accommodation	6:15 p m	7:55 p m
Night Accommodation to McKeesport	10:30 p m	6:45 a m
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For Tickets apply to E. M. RAYMOND, Agent,
WM. B. STOUT, Supt.

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MACKRELL H. C., 89 GRANT STREET, Attorney and Conseller at Law.

PARKER T. S., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, 94 Diamond street, near Grant.

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COOK, COBURN & CO., CHICAGO, AND Cook, Coburn & Taylor, Cincinnati, Newspaper Advertising Agents.

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THOMPSON J. F. & CO., NO. 60 FOURTH avenue, Manufacturers of all kinds of Brushes, and Dealers in Notions, Wholesale and Retail.

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THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pa. Capital, $500,000. W. E. SCHMERTZ, Prest.; JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

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CITY MATTERS.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

SIXTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE American Board of Commissioners.

Closing Proceedings of the Meeting—Interesting Farewell Addresses by Dr. Hopkins and Rev. F. A. Noble.

FOURTH DAY—CLOSING SESSION.

The American Board met yesterday morning at half-past eight o'clock.

After devotional exercises, ex-Governor Hale offered the following

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

The Committee on Business reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

THE FRIENDS.

"That the cordial thanks of the meeting be given to the people of Pittsburgh and vicinity for their large hearts and open hands extended toward the members and friends of the Board during the meetings, and particularly for their kindly feelings toward the returning members."

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

"To the Committee of Arrangements for providing accommodations for our convenience."

THE CHURCHES.

"To the Third and First Presbyterian Churches for the use of their houses for our meetings."

THE CHOIRS.

"To the choirs for their aid in the service of song."

THE PRESS—THE COMMERCIAL.

"To the representatives of the Press of this city, and abroad for disseminating early and correct information in regard to our proceedings; and especially to the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL for its complete reports of the meetings."

THE RAILROADS.

"To the railroads which have commuted passes for those coming to these meetings."

OF THANKFULNESS.

That on this sixtieth anniversary of our Society, we feel constrained to recognize with devout and humble thankfulness the good hand of our God upon us from the beginning hitherto.

1st. We praise Him for inclining so many of our sons and our daughters to preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ, and so many of our churches to sustain them by cordial sympathy and believing intercession.

2d. We praise Him for sparing so many of our fellow laborers, some of them far advanced in life, to see this day, and they praise Him as well for those who have finished their course and have passed with serene trust and radiant hope to their eternal rest.

3d. They praise Him for the changes which he has wrought as, marvelous as they were unpected, whereby the scepters of the mighty have been broken, and the two leaved gates have been thrown open so that hundreds of millions have been accessible to the gospel of Christ.

That we cannot refrain from expressing our deliberate and profound conviction that the churches sustaining the operations of the Board are summoned to more earnest and prayerful endeavors for the enthronement of Christ in all the earth.

1st. God has called us to the occupancy of some of the largest and noblest mission fields in the world.

He has blessed our efforts so long and so greatly that the necessities of our success are urging us forward more and more.

He has given us our heritage in the goodly land and multiplied our facilities for speedy and efficient action for this very end, that with stronger faith and warmer love, we may go forth and proclaim among the heathen the acceptable year of the Lord.

In our material prosperity, extraordinary, and hence the more perilous, our best safeguard against worldliness and luxury will be a hearty consecration of our property, as well as ourselves, to our Savior's work.

WM. HAILE, for Committee.

After some words of earnest encouragement, expostulation and thanks, touching the above resolutions, from several delegates and officers of the Board, the Secretary submitted

MR. JOHNSTON'S CASE.

The Business Committee having had put into their hands a memorial from Rev. F. P. Johnston, a former Missionary of the Board, requesting a re-examination of his relations to the Board, received from the Board by its vote of yesterday afternoon, recommend that the aforesaid memorial and the accompanying papers and the questions connected therewith be referred to a special Committee, as follows: Wm. A. Booth, Esq., Dr. J. F. Stearns, Dr. Blodgett, Dr. Labaree, Henry P. Haven, Esq. The Committee shall report as soon as may be to the Prudential Committee their view of what may seem to them expedient in the case.

There was then appointed the

COMMITTEE ON NEW CHURCHES.

Hon. Wm. A. Buckingham, Hon. Linus Child, Dr. J. B. Condit, Dr. J. F. Stearns, Hon. C. G. Hammond, Hon. C. N. Olds, Hon. A. C. Barstow.

HON. W. E. DODGE'S ADDRESS.

It so happens that I have been selected from time to time to speak before this Board on the financial question. I have spoken so often about it, sir, that I almost hesitate when requested to respond to these resolutions, but I will begin by saying that with all my heart I respond to the sentiments of praise and thanksgiving to God, for all the way in which He has led this Board during this sixty years, constantly going before us, opening the way from year to year, and encouraging the hearts of his people, and crowning us with prosperity beyond our most sanguine hopes, and certainly beyond anything we have deserved. And now, sir, I should be very sorry did I not feel it a duty to say anything that should in any way tend to discourage the jubilent feelings which have been manifested at all the meetings of this Board during this session, in view of the fact that our receipts the past year have been in advance of former years, and that God so interposed as to signally deliver us from an apprehended debt.

I have feared that so much has been said on this point that we might go down to our business, our churches and our house work feeling satisfied with what had been done without really being stimulated by it to greater activity in the future. Now it must not be forgotten (I now am going to speak as a business man), it must not be forgotten that we are living in times peculiar. We are living at a time when an inflated currency has given fictitious value to everything around us, and when we give of our present money we are not giving what we used to give under a sound metallic currency. To be sure, sir, we have not the inflated currency which the confederates had at one time, when a poor woman in Richmond said that now she took her pocket-book to hold what she bought, and the basket to carry the money to buy it with. But to a certain extent, limited it is true, that is the fact, Sir.

And now we have given, during the past year, to this noble work of missions the sum of five hundred and twenty-five thousand, seven hundred and thirty-five dollars. This is a very large sum taken by itself, but it is a very small sum in view of the immense numbers of individuals who are interested in the American Board, in view of the means which God has placed in the hands of His Church. It is a very small sum, and it is an insignificant sum, when we look over a dying world and remember that Christ left the realms of glory and came to earth to die for this world, and that he has laid upon us the solemn responsibility of making known to dying men the way of eternal life.

Ten years ago, to wit, in 1859, the receipts of the Board were three hundred and seventy-six thousand, four hundred and eighteen dollars, on a specie basis. We have placed in the hands of the Board during the past year five hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, but it has been in paper currency. The work of the Board is in foreign lands, where business is conducted and prices are made upon a specie basis, and the consequence is that this Board, taking our paper money, must convert the currency of foreign nations, and transfer it from paper into gold, and it has cost, during the past year, an average of thirty-five per cent. to do it. The consequence has been, that out of this five hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of paper money, they have had to pay one hundred and sixty-six thousand two hundred and fifty-one dollars as a premium on the gold which they have purchased, to transmit it to the agencies, leaving the sum of three hundred and fifty-nine thousand five hundred and fourteen dollars as the actual specie funds in the hands of the Board to carry on their business, being twenty odd thousand dollars less than the actual specie funds placed in the hands of the Board ten years ago.

Now during that ten years what has been the history of this country, what of its business, what of its wealth? Out of that wonderful providence of God that has not only carried us through the most terrific struggle that we have ever witnessed, taking hundreds and thousands of millions of dollars, that notwithstanding all that the United States were never richer than to-day, even if you melt the paper currency into the metallic currency of the world.

During these ten years the Church of God, in common with the rest of our country, has been equally blest, and there is more wealth to-day among the church members of the United States than there ever was before in the history of the country. It is not simply assertion. Take the receipts of the government of the country and it tells the story.

In the late interesting report of Mr. Wells, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, he tells us that by a careful collection of this revenue there would, by the natural increase of the wealth of the country, be added five millions annually to the amount of the internal revenue, which is equal to about ten per cent. per annum. I hesitate not to say before this Board, that the churches of the United States are better able to-day to give seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which would be double the amount given in 1859, than they were to give three hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars.

Now I know there are noble exceptions, and I would not here criticise the amount that any member of the Church of God has given during the past year to save a dying world; but I do say that if there was greater sacrifice, such as we are called upon to make in view of the resolutions just passed, in view of what God has done for us, in view of the obstacles He has taken away, in view of the door which has been opened for us to enter in, and proclaim salvation to the dying millions of the world, in view of the five hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of the entire membership of the churches that are connected with the American Board, and respond to its calls, it is a very small sum.

We have met here, we have looked over the wants of a dying world, we have got up high upon the mount, and we have looked around upon the field, and we have seen the teeming millions pressing on in their dark and gloomy way down to death. We have said in our hearts we are ready, don't curtail but expand, do nothing to restrict but enlarge, let none of the present missions be weakened but strengthened, and then go on boldly, into China and take possession of the field. And then yesterday we said, enter upon the great work of evangelizing Japan, and then we considered the wants of the poor perishing heathen savages in our midst. We referred it to the committee to decide what can be done for the Indians of our country, and to all this we said amen, let it be done. My friend from Ohio, who spoke the other day, told you that the American Board has no invested funds to any amount to meet these demands. They go forward and make their appropriations, relying upon the feeling, the earnestness, the faith of the churches. Now, then, they cannot do what we have asked them to do, what we have resolved to do without money. We expect them to make this great advance. Our hearts are warm here; we come up once a year, and under the beams that come down upon us, from the Son of Righteousness, and listening to the reports, and hearing from the missionaries, there is danger that we go home to our business and home cares, and forget our solemn responsibilities. But brethren, we are to go down to-day from the mount and return to the routine of private life. We go back to our home responsibilities and duties and they press upon us, and poor human nature needs Christian grace, that we may be stronger to keep up the warmth of this meeting, and now what shall we do? One thing let me suggest. We have had the subject of the monthly concert brought up before us, and I say the full responsibility and obligation rests upon you to sustain and make interesting the monthly concert, and once a month it devolves upon you as ministers to impress upon your people a sense of their responsibility that they shall respond heartily to the call for pecuniary aid to this work.

And thus another thing. Here is a matter that I want particularly to recommend, because it is in my heart, and the heart of everybody that is here. Our beloved and faithful Secretary, Dr. Anderson, by the request of the Society has prepared a work on missions, and no man can read it without feeling his heart stirred, and getting a permanent information that shall lead him to duty, and to respond to the claims of the missionaries, and I beg of every pastor here to recommend it to his people, and to be sure to have this book in his library, not to stand there, but to have it read by every member of the family. I do hope that the work of our venerable and excellent Dr. Anderson will be read, and pondered over until it shall burn into the heart and conscience of every member of this Society. We must get down on our knees, and with the word of God in our hands, we shall get clearer views of duty add obligation.

That is what we want, brethren and sisters; we want to feel it. I was rejoiced yesterday, at the close of the morning meeting, when I went down to meet my wife at the First Presbyterian Church, to see the band of noble women that were there and beginning to enter upon the work filled with the right spirit. We hear much about woman's rights. Here is a matter that it is right for the women of the country to take right hold of, and nobody will object to this. There is a responsibility resting upon them as they look at the women of the East who shut themselves out, and are shut out from the labors of our missionary men, but the Bible reader, and the missionary woman with a warm heart can reach them, and the good women of this country are waking up to this fact.

I have said these things, sir, reluctantly, because I think they ought to be said. We must understand that we are not giving so largely as we ought to give; we are not giving as much in comparison with what we gave ten years ago. Openings are made all around us that we may go in and possess the land.

ADDRESS OF HON. LINUS CHILDS.

I want to say a single word. From the knowledge of the committee that I have, and a knowledge of the working at Pemberton square in relation to this subject, I would wish to tell the audience of a few statements that I would like them to understand without misapprehension. It is not that the expenditures that they in foreign lands incur, have to be met in gold. The home expenses are in our own currency, we pay the salaries of our secretaries of the mission house, and all the district secretaries in the currency of the country, and, let me say here that their salaries have not risen anything in comparison to the decline of money. we save a little in that way. But, sir, during the month, the Prudential Committee will assemble at Pemberton Square to make appropriations for the next year. When they have made those appropriations they must not go back on them. [After an earnest and eloquent appeal to the audience to sustain the Missionary Board in their endeavors to promote Christianity, the speaker concluded.]

CORRECTION.

Hon. W. E. Dodge then corrected himself with regard to a remark which he had made, in the couse of his address, when he spoke of the financial condition of the Board.

ADDRESS OF DR. TREAT.

Some years ago a Secretary of the Home Missionary Society, who has since gone to his rest, said to me, "when I think that for every blow which the church strikes in behalf of missions, God strikes ten, it overwhelms me." And well it may us who are gathered here this morning. These results look back over sixty years. Just look back for one-half of that period and see what changes God has wrought in this work. Thirty years ago the missionaries who had gone to China were sitting down under the shadows of the great high walls, patiently, hopefully, trustfully waiting for the first practicable breach. Thirty years ago the country of Japan was sealed utterly against the Christian world with the exception of a few Dutch traders at Nagasaka. Thirty years ago Hindostan was held by the East Indian Company, that great corporation that was was so blind to its mission even to the end. But He that is glorious in the greatness of His strength is gone forth—and now Asia, from the Mediterranean to the utmost borders of Nipbon, is trembling under his footsteps. What are we doing? Our brothership in our churches is largely increased,—our wealth is wondrously increased. But, what are we doing? I must confess to you, that in dwelling on this subject as I am obliged to dwell on it, I have two sets of emotions widely different,—sadly conflicting, which I think are also locked up in your hearts and in theirs who are scattered far and wide from us—the missionaries. When I think of their generosity and their sacrifices I feel protoundly grateful to God, and am often moved to tears. A poor old woman some time ago sent to the treasurer of the Board "the first gold dollar she ever had" for Jesus Christ's sake. That devotion from the poor boy, who, on the battle field, bequethed $7.35 is worthy of remembrance. Then I think of a larger giver, who sent to us a proof of his devotion when our debt was the highest that it had ever been. He said also, "I have considered what I should wished to have given to the Board if it should go into bankruptcy, and I have given it." On the other hand, I remember—I know too well, that all of the members in connection with the New School body of Presbyterians and the Congregational Churches, the average is not one cent a day for the salvation of the world, and for the work of the Lord, who has taught us. As I was sitting here yesterday, I had a painful thought which I took loove to express, and that was, that in this membership there were hundreds of thousands I verily believe, who never give a cent from one January to another to support that table in the presence of the poor heathen. They come to that table—they unite in prayer like those which we heard yesterday—prayers of faith and love and consecration, and go away and never give a cent to send that table to the ends of the earth.

Now, one other thought. As we look at this question, let us bear in mind that we have come to the great battles which are to be fought with heathenism. China and Japan are now open to us. It seems to me that God says to us as plainly as if His voice came to us from heaven: "I have sealed up these lands until now, that you in this world, with your men and pulpits for this work, may enter and take possession in the name of My dear Son."

REMARKS OF MR. BARSTOW.

Hon. A. C. Barstow said he had been deeply impressed with the thought that we should not only consecrate ourselves and give for the work of the missions, but give early. Abraham rose early in the morning, and Mary was early at the sepulchre.

PRAYER BY DR. SWEETSER.

Rev. Dr. S. Sweetser, of Worcester, Mass., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God: We acknowledge Thy goodness and Thy kind and providential direction in the affairs of this Board during the year which has closed. We thank Thee for all the willingness there have been in the hearts of the people of God to extend the missionary enterprise. We thank Thee for every soul that has been enlightened with the truth of Thy word in heathen land, and as we have come here to deliberate our hearts have been thrilled by the mercies of God, and here as we now look forward at this entrance upon the duties and responsibilities and trials of another years' service in Christ, we would earnestly ask of Thee Thy direction and the imparting of wisdom to all who control and direct the forces of this Board. May its President, its Secretaries and its Prudential Committee have wisdom and firmness and perseverance and faith in God, and may they perform the solemn responsibilities of their positions in the fear of the Lord. Lord we beseech Thee that they who have gone forth in the name of these churches to do the work of the church of God among the heathen; we pray their hearts may not faint; that they may not be discouraged; that they may not look to the feebleness of man; that they may not trust in human promise, but in God Almighty and in Jesus Christ, who will be with them even to the end of the world. May they feel that they have the sympathies of the church, that they have the prayers of the church, and that we who are at home and they abroad are engaged in one and the same work of the great Lord and Master. We pray, O God, that the church at home may not be careless and insensible to its responsibilities. If they go for us and do the work which we are called upon to do as well as they, let us not be unfaithful to them. May we remember that we are not bought with silver and gold, but with the precious blood of the Son of God; that our possessions are not ours but God's. May the church be reminded of its responsibilities and privileges. May we all understand that it is a privilege to labor with Christ and for Christ, and if in the providence of God a great multitude of Christians are denied the privilege of going to speak from their own lips, to utter out of their own hearts the words of eternal life to them that are in darkness; yet we have the privilege of sustaining those that go. O! Lord open the hearts of the church that all may give according to their opportunities. We pray Thee to enlighten the great multitudes that are in darkness, and that the Church of God may perform this great work. We beseech Thee that every disciple of Christ in this land and all the lands may come and give of their influence and of their possessions, and may come with one heart and one voice to the throne of grace, and may the prayers of the people of God go up together, and may there be a great cry uttered in all the lands "Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done, on Earth as it is in Heaven."

O, Lord wilt thou guide and direct and keep the interests of this Board, and bless it in all its future operations. And when there shall be another meeting at the close of the year upon which we are entering, may those who come together bring the thank offerings and their praise that God has sent down His spirit on the churches in Christian lands, and that there has been a sufficiency given for all, and that the hearts of the missionaries have all been at their labors, and that sufficient records have been furnished of all the papers which in God's providence have been opened to the preaching of the word. Forgive all our past sins, our remissness in duty, give us grace to be faithful to God, to our fellow men, and in grace accept us in Thy Kingdom, for Jesus sake. Amen.

The resolutions were adopted.

The audience then joined in singing the 29th hymn, commencing with.

"From the third heaven where God resides,
That holy, happy place."

FAREWELL ADDRESSES.

Dr. Treat then announced that the regular business of the Board was completed. The Board would, however, now spend a few moments listening to farewell addresses. There were two missionaries to speak; the others would be the farewell address by the President, and the response in behalf of the people of Pittsburgh, by Rev. Mr. Noble, pastor of the church.

ADDRESS OF REV. MR. RANDALL.

Rev. John Randall, of the Madura Mission, made a brief and interesting address. He said that formerly there were missions more distant than the one he represented, but the railway and steamship had brought them nearer, and his mission was now the most distant. He had been twenty-four years a missionary in Madura. When he first saw the idolatrous temples, Pagodas and the distinctions of caste among the people, which had prevailed for two thousand years or more, he felt that it was like talking to stones; but twenty odd years had wrought great changes there, and there were now great hopes for the mission, and he looked forward to the time when the blessing of the Church of the living God would be enjoyed in the land. He had been asked if the church should not depend rather on railroads and civilization for the advancement of the church. He had made the reply that the main dependence of the people was upon the Bible—these were the agencies upon which the Board must depend. The work which has been commenced would be carried on until it was completed. The audience could not appreciate how much the missionary enjoyed these annual meetings when, they were permitted to meet their old friends and worship in such sanctuaries as this, and they would go back refreshed and better prepared for the work before them. The speaker concluded as follows: Let God direct your prayers particularly for the native church. The missionaries are not alone engaged in this work, but there are nearly two hundred native brethren. They do not stand on our platform, and you never see them, but they are as heartily engaged in the work as we are. We ask you to sustain us by your prayers and your contributions, and that you feel the same interest in this cause that we have. May God give us grace, and finally crown all our labors with success.

ADDRESS OF REV. MR. BLODGETT.

Rev. Mr. Blodgett of the North China Mission was then introduced and made an address, in which he said the Missionaries were rejoiced to be present, and spoke of the affairs of the Mission. It was the object of the Missionaries there to carry the gospel to the interior of China. The work has already commenced; a society has been organized for the express purpose of carrying it forward, and he wished to see it sustained by the officers of the Government. He rejoiced to see the sending forth of Christian women to engage in the missionary work. There were difficulties in the way of women going out as missionaries, but these could be finally overcome. There was another field in China which could be supplied by the women of this country. There were hospitals at Shanghai and Tientsin endowed by the merchants of those cities, and those hospitals were under the control of the Sisters of Mercy. He would be glad if one could be established under the control of female missionaries from this country.

The speaker wished to say a word in behalf of the families of missionaries. There were many missionaries who expended their entire salaries in pushing forward the work, and no provision was made for the support of their families, in case of sickness. Some provision should be made for the widows and children of the missionaries.

Mr. Blodgett concluded by stating that on his way from Pekin to Tientsin, he met missionary brethren engaged in prayer. He told them that he should bear to the churches of America, from all the churches in China, the following message:

"Brethren pray for us."

The Secretary then read the minutes of the morning session, which were approved.

A GENEROUS GIFT.

Dr. Clark stated the Board was aware that there had been a necessity for philosophical instruments and books for the mission. He would state they had been donated by Messrs. Davis and Woods. The value of the gift was $1,000. This was a gift from Pittsburgh. [Great applause.]

THANKS.

Mr. Dodge moved that the thanks of the Board be tendered the gentlemen who had presented this munificent gift. Carried unanimously.

ADDRESS OF MR. HOPKINS.

Mr. Hopkins spoke as follows:

I hardly know what I can say further in the way of thanks, after the resolutions which you have heard, after the speeches which were made in connection with them, and the vote which was taken by rising. It was thought when it was proposed that the American Board should meet in Pittsburgh, by some, that it was not wise. I thank God that the American Board has met here. The way in which the Board has been received here, is the most significant indication of the growth of the spirit of the union and fellowship among christians of different denominations, which is so characteristic of this age. When I came in this morning, I found upon my stand this (holding up a beautiful boquet of flowers) boquet, and with it, this note: "To the American Board, through its President, Pittsburgh's Beauty." [Applause.]

I am glad to see this, and it is not its beauty, great as it is, that gives its beauty to me, but it is that which is symbolized by it, in the blending of its glories and of its fragrance. For all this diversity of color makes one beauty. [Applause.]

So I wish to refer particularly to the hospitality which has been received by the members of the Board from all the various denominations of Christians who have received us here. It was felt that there was diversity; we now feel that there is unity. [Applause.] We feel that there is unity of heart; we feel that there is unity of object; we feel that we are seeking to be like Christ—to make men like Christ, and we believe that you are seeking the same things. And we rejoice to take your hands, and to feel that if there be any diversity of views in regard to minor matters, yet that more and more our hearts, our efforts should blend together like the mingling colors of these flowers (holding up the boquet) until we shall be one perfectly in Christ Jesus. [Applause.] There is another thought of our meeting here which has had some influence I doubt not upon the feelings which have been expressed, and that is, this house in which we meet if it had been built on purpose for the meeting of the American Board, it could not have been better constructed, [applause,] nor better arranged than this church; we all know, we all remember its sympathies in former times. We all meet here in sympathy with this church that has sustained this Board so well and so heartily for many years. And as this church is adapted to the meetings, so I think the pastor of this church is especially adapted to provide for such meetings. [Applause.] I do not say better adapted than was our brother Dana last year at Norwich, because he was good enough; [laughter and applause], but I do think there is a special adaptation, both of the structure and pastor of this church to this meeting, and that has much to do with the feeling which has been expressed, and I wish to refer more particularly to the labors of those gentlemen who have been on the committee, and who have been specially active in providing for us and making these arrangements. I wish them to understand that we appreciate those labors, and that they have been very great and arduous labors. And I wish to express to them more particularly than could be done in general resolutions, the appreciation we have of what they have done. But then as to the more general forms of thanks, they are sufficiently expressed probably by the resolutions. I might go further, if the hospitality, personally, which I have received is any sample of that which has been received generally here, and I have no reason to doubt it. I might go further and express my own personal thanks add gratification in meeting with such warm and Christian friends. But these personal matters are of little account. We came here, not with reference to them, but with reference to the kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. Looking at that I think our meeting has been one of encouragement. I think the spirit of God has been given us. I think of that gathering here yesterday, when this church was filled as it is now, with those who pledged themselves anew in receiving the body and blood of our common Savior; pledged themselves anew at the foot of the cross to renewed faithfulness to those brethren that are scattered all over the world; to faithfulness to that Savior who is our hope; to faithfulness to that great cause—the greatest of all, which fills our hearts, and which is conducted by the great captain of our salvation; faithfulness during the little period that remains with us—to be the absolute assurance of the ultimate triumph of that blessed cause.

I have been particularly interested in one feature of this meeting, and that is that so much has been said in relation to prayer. I was entirely pleased with the remarks of our brother who has just sat down. That is our hope—prayer and personal relationship to Jesus Christ. We must, brethren, exalt Him; we must get nearer to Him, and nearer to each other—nearer to Him in this age of individual interest. It was said last night, the conflict was coming, and it will come. This is not to be done without a conflict. We can meet it only by getting nearer to Christ by prayer, and if we can make ourselves like Him, and work with reference to the simple fact of making ourselves *like* Him, and then if we can feel our utter dependence upon the spirit of God and commend our fellow-men all over the world to God, I do not doubt we shall come together next year rejoicing in what God has done. [Applause.]

ADDRESS BY MR. NOBLE.

Rev. F. A. Noble, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, in which the meeting has been held, was called upon and made the following response in behalf of the people of Pittsburgh:

Mr. President, and members of the Board: In taking my place on the platform, at this hour to respond to the sentiments which have been so generously uttered, by one and another, two emotions opposite in form yet not inconsistent and at bottom meaning the same thing struggle for expression in my heart. One of gladness, one of sadness. Of gladness the most jubilant—that you came—of sadness unfeigned because you go. And I think I can appreciate this morning, better than on any other occasion, of my life, that sentiment of the soul which led the Apostles on the mount of transfiguration to desire to rear three tabernacles—one to Jesus, one to Moses, and one to Elias. For if that which is in my heart could be realized, I would say let us rear our tabernacles on the heights to which we have been lifted, in the midst of the spiritual splendors that have been thrown about us, and dwell together unto the end. But as it was not possible eighteen hundred years ago, for men to sit down in the presence of joys and glories on which one would fain feast the soul forever, and forget and forgo the sterner works of life; so now, with a world still lying in wickedness, there is but a moment that can be spared for communion; but a moment for hand-shaking and friendly greeting; but a moment to pray together, and then we part, each to go to our toils again.

Mr. President, you have partly anticipated me in the remarks you have made in stating the purposes for which you came here. It was a very solemn and holy purpose, if I may be allowed to say it, that led to the invitation to the American Board to hold its session in Pittsburgh. It was not, sir, that you might have a pleasant journey over the mountains and by the rivers; it was not, sir, that you might look upon our mills and work shops and gaze upon structures and witness operations with which many of you might not be familiar, and form pleasant acquaintance in our homes; neither was it that we, much as we venerate and respect you, might look into your faces and enter into familiar intercourse with men whose name and fame are abroad in all the lands.

It was no motive of personal ambition, nor of church ambition, which led to the desire for the American Board to come here and hold one of its annual meetings. But it was that you might be to us *the organ of the Holy Ghost*, that through the inspirations of your presence, and your proceedings we might be elevated to a higher sphere of Christian comprehension, and led to a more entire consecration of all our power and faculties, of all our possessions and opportunities to the work for which our Lord left the glory that He had with the Father "before the world was."

Two things we are ever prone to forget—the two things most solemn and most important to be always remembered. One is that every human soul everywhere needs Christ; the other is its mate; that Jesus Christ died for every human soul in all the length and breadth of the earth. These are the Alpha and Omaga of truth, as they are also the indices and measure of duty. Yet all too easily do we drift away from them.

We have in our several churches and several communities so many things that call us, so many things imperative to be done, we forget that the Lord Jesus Christ looks with pitying eye and feels with the fervor of a heart that is infinitely loving for every soul everywhere, and that every soul everywhere is a brother to whom we owe the duty of a brother. We thank you, therefore, beyond any power that I have to fashion words, for coming here and putting under us the leverage of your grand inspiration, that we may see clearer and feel deeper, and know better what Christ died for. We have been but a little season in this church to which you have so kindly referred. We have been trying during the past year to get it dedicated. This is a part of the dedicatory services of this new Third Church of Pittsburgh, and as you were pleased in your remarks last evening to refer to the meeting which is to be held here in a few weeks, and for which letters of application are already coming in upon us, let me refer to a meeting held here soon after we entered the church. It was a meeting at which the pews were packed and the aisles were filled, and the gallery was crowded, and the doors were thronged, and the platform was occupied almost as you see it here to-day, and for which we summoned the most loving hearts, and the most eloquent lips which could be commanded to pour out their words upon us, and to stir our zeal, that our prayers and sympathies and substances might go down to the help of the poor emancipated freedmen. [Applause.] And in a few weeks more, as I have just said, we are to hold another meeting in this house in which I trust will be illustrated in a most practical way that spirit of love one for another and of unity, for which our blessed Lord taught us to pray. [Applause.] And, sir, this will complete the dedication of our house. [Applause.] We shall feel then that we are ready for work. For if we have a Christianity which leads us to go down and put our arms around the lowliest ones and press them to our bosoms; if we have a Christianity that leads us to stretch out our arms to all the world, to all realms and kingdoms and tribes among the nations, and enfold them in our affections—if we have a Christianity that leads us to lock hand with hand and to stand shoulder to shoulder, and to march step to step to the music of the "Song of Moses and the Lamb," then we are not only in an attitude to begin work but we are already far advanced towards the realization of the kingdom of Christ, not only in our own hearts but in the earth. [Applause.] And we thank you that you have helped us to this. Reference was feelingly made by you, and I may join you here and say, in justice to our brethren of other denominations, that we thank them for their kindness and courtesy in helping to entertain you. The question was asked more than a year ago, "will these brethren of yours help sufficiently to provide for the wants of the strangers?" I said, with great confidence, "I think so." Since you have been here I have been asked more than a hundred times "Have these brethren of other denominations helped you?" I answer to-day with a grateful heart *they have*. They have opened their churches, many of them, and said, "occupy if you will," they have opened their houses and said "enter here if you will." They have said, "use us in our pulpits, in any way that you wish, let us know no differences, but on this glorious meeting let us stand hand in hand and heart to heart." [Applause.]

And Pittsburgh has done it. And now, Mr. President, you go, but the memory of this meeting will linger, and will be fragrant here for many and many a year. You go, but the influences of this meeting shall abide, and shall flow out through other channels than yours to meet you on far away shores, for you have struck a chord in this community that will make its music all around the globe. I thank you on behalf of this Church; in behalf of this community for coming. We feel that your presence has brought a sanctifying influence to *all our churches;* we feel that your presence in our homes has helped to sanctify *them*. We feel that the grasping of your hands, and looking into your faces has helped to sanctify our *hearts*, bring us nearer to Christ, and into deeper, fresher sympathy with the glorious truth as it is in Jesus.

You go. We linger. But one by one in the appointed time we shall all go—go not as to-day, but to our last reward, and when we are gathered there, not as now, but on the heights where the Everlasting glory circles about us—then it will be seen that it was not what we achieved of material things that was to count at last. Then it will be seen that it was not what we comprehended of science and art, precious as these are, that shall count at last; then it will be seen that it was not what we chanced to achieve in the way of personal accomplishments that was to count. This rather—the winning of souls to Jesus—the mastery of the grand truths which find their center and source in Jesus; the growing into more and more of likeness to Jesus. These are the things that will count then. And they who have gathered in the largest harvest of precious ones; they who have risen to the largest comprehension of the sublime truths which have engaged our thoughts during these rare days of our convocations here, and they who are most like the Divine One in will and thought and affection; they shall hear the plaudits which, I trust, may come to us all, 'Well done good and faithful servant.' Farewell.

The audience then united in singing the 38th hymn, commencing,

"Blest be the tie that binds
Our hearts in Christian love."

CLOSING PRAYER.

Rev. Dr. Anderson made the following closing prayer:

Let us pray. We thank Thee our Father in Heaven, for the bond of union which at this moment, through Thy grace, binds the hearts of this great congregation together as one man. We thank Thee for all the rich enjoyments we have had of Christian fellowship since we came together, from day to day, and for all the social intercourse which we have enjoyed, when we have been united in Thy worship in this house, and in the various families in which we have been so hospitably entertained. We thank Thee for all we have seen since we came together, and for all that our hearts have experienced. We thank Thee that we have had a glance of that blessed assembly with which we are to be gathered in the Heavenly World, where we shall be free from sin, free from all the feelings which now bind our understandings; where we shall have our hearts filled with the love of Christ; where we shall have comprehensive news of His kingdom, not only as it extends in this world but as it prevails in the intelligent universe. O! that we may have our hearts greatly enlarged at the present time, and when we go home from this meeting may it be with the firm resolution that we will devote ourselves more heartily, more completely to the service of Christ than we have ever done before.

Bless the Ministers of the Gospel, the pastors of churches, and may they go home full of the blessing and the gospel of Christ. Be with our blessed Missionary brethren who are going forth into distant portions of the Heathen World. May their hearts and their resolutions be strengthened, and may they re-enter upon their work with a greater appreciation of the subject and of the glorious promise of our Redeemer. Bless the families with which we have been here associated, and the churches in which we have been associated in deliberating how we shall advance the kingdom of Christ in this world, and especially would we pray Thee in behalf of the pastor of this church which we worship in; the house where we have been assembled together. Bless the pastors in the city of every name and denomination that love the Lord Jesus Christ, and may the Spirit be poured out on them, and may they find in their experience this meeting has been a blessing to the cause of the gospel of Christ in this city. May these churches rise and shine from this time forward, the glory of the Lord being risen upon them; and may this be true of all the churches in the land, of every name and denomination, of whom Christ is the head. May they rise and shine, and may the gospel light shine forth from this land into all the benighted regions of this world, and may the time come that Jesus Christ shall see of the travail of his soul and be satisfied; may the time come when all nations of the earth shall dwell together, and the influence of the gospel of Christ be felt in all the world. And now Father in Heaven, Holy Spirit, Divine Savior, we would thank Thee for thy presence to-day in this meeting on this anniversary, and we pray Thou wilt bless us in the year to come, and may there be no want of men and means to carry on this blessed work. And may all the nations of the earth be strengthened by the outpouring of the Spirit, and when we come together at another anniversary may we know that Thou hast answered our prayers. There are some present to-day whom Thou wilt perhaps see fit to call to Thyself before another anniversary. And may they be prepared to go, and may we feel how certain it is that our work will soon be completed on earth. And may we remember the great task we have to do, and may we finally be received into thy presence above, and have the joy of meeting with Jesus and the departed Saints. All of which we ask in the name of the Divine Redeemer, to whom with the father and spirit be praise ever more. Amen.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Board then adjourned to meet in Brooklyn on the 5th of October, 1870.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—This afternoon, at the matinee, Mr. and Mrs. Albaugh will appear in their new drama "The Mutual Friend," which was very well recieved last night. In the evening, the tragedy of Richard III will be performed, with Mr. Albaugh as the crooked-back tyrant.

THEATER.—Miss De Vere, Mlle. Diana and the combination will appear at the matinee this afternoon, and also in the evening, in a great variety bill.

VARIETIES.—The performances here are, as usual, of the most delightful character, if one may judge from the applause of the audiences.

ENGLISH OPERA.—Mr. De Vivo, the accomplished business manager of the Parepa-Rosa English Opera Troupe, is now in the city, making arrangements for a brief but brilliant season of Opera at the Academy of Music.

MINSTRELS.—Allan, Pettingill, Delhanty & Heughe's Sensation Minstrels, will appear at Masonic Hall, next week, making their first appearance on Wednesday evening.

Jimmy Hamill at Home.

Our ex-champion sculler, Jimmy Hamill, has dropped the spruces for a while, and in connection with William Haley, his late trainer, has taken possession of the saloon known as "The Constitution," No. 4, Market alley, near Fifth avenue, where he invites his friends and the public generally to call on him. He has his bar stocked with the best of liquors, ales, and choicest brands of cigars, and will extend a cordial welcome to all who give him a call. Don't forget when in the vicinity to drop in at No. 4 Market alley, and see Hamill and Haley.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Western Union Telegraph Company have established an office at No. 222 Liberty street, near Wayne, from which there will be direct communication with all leading cities and towns throughout the country. Those doing business in this portion of the city will certainly find this very convenient, and we hope that the Western Union company may be liberally patronized for their enterprise in doing everything that will convenience and accommodate the public.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.—Dr. J. B. Ewing, M. D., Uniontown, has been appointed Resident Physician of Dixmont Hospital.

M. DE LONG'S DANCING ACADEMY is now open and meeting with brilliant success. Now is the time for new beginners. Call for a circular at the music stores.

SUSPENDED.—Travel for horses and vehicles over the Mechanics street bridge has been suspended, and will be for about one week, on account of repairs.

"How Easily Operated."

Such is the exclamation of every one who sits down to the plain sewing machine sold by Joseph Espy, No. 12 Fifth avenue. An amusing test applied to the plain sewing machine, (sold for sixty dollars) is that of disconnecting the crank from the shaft, when the person operating the treadle fails to note the difference. It is, without exception, the lightest running machine in the market. Within the brief period of a few months the plain sewing machine has won its way into public favor in this community.

Equal to the Best Imported.

The manufacture of queensware, although of comparatively recent date with us, promises to be one of the stable enterprises which has secured for Pittsburgh a reputation as a great manufacturing center. A single establishment in this city, S. M. Kier & Co's, is now producing every variety and style of plain and elegant domestic queensware, equal to the best imported. A visit to No. 363 Liberty street will convince any one of the truthfulness of this assertion. Here is an admirable opportunity for procuring precisely the patterns persons may prefer. All the products of the establishment are warranted.

Better Than Foreign Port.

Speer's Port Grape Wine is better than imported port, and since the adulteration of the latter it must take its place. It is pure and really excellent and health giving.—*Troy Times.*

Our druggists have some direct from Mr. Speer.

Carriages and Buggies and Where to Get Them.

At the carriage works of Messrs. C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, foot of Fourth avenue, one of the largest and most varied assortments of buggies and carriages ever offered to the people of Western Pennsylvania may now be seen. The firm is an old and reliable one, and possesses peculiar facilities for turning out work adapted to this section. They use the best of material in the construction of vehicles and employ the best hands. They likewise deal heavily in Eastern work, which they are enabled to dispose of at as low figures as can be found anywhere. They have also on hand a large assortment of second hand carriages of various makes. Those in need of anything in the carriage line should visit this factory and examine the stock. s

Cod Liver Oil.

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. s*

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."

eod REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Bitters.

S. S. Harris, M. D., of New York, says of Mr. Speer's wine: "I find it to be an excellent tonic and gentle stimulant, preferable to all other wines." The wine bitters has its pure wine as a base, only being made bitter by the bitter principles of such herbs and roots as are in daily use by the medical faculty. Try them, and you will use no other. Sold by druggists.

Parham Sewing Machine.

The most perfect and reliable lock-stitch family machine in the market. Office, 61 Wood street.

The Exhausted System.

Summer is a debilitating season, and the sudden change of temperature which takes place at this period of the year finds the healthiest of us considerably enervated by the preceding heat, and the weakly and delicate almost prostrated. This is not a favorable condition in which to encounter the raw, cold winds of October, and its chilling fogs and night dews, and consequently intermittent fever, dysentery, billious attacks and rheumatisms are more or less prevalent everywhere, but especially in localities where the atmosphere is naturally unwholesome. In order to avoid the dangers arising from these causes, the exhausted system should now be renovated and invigorated by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This purest and most potent of all vegetable tonics and exhilarants regulates the secretions while it renews the strength, and purifies the fluids of the body, while it gives firmness and vigor to the nervous organization. Free from the unpleasant flavor which renders the ordinary tonics so repulsive, composed of extracts and juices of the choicest vegetable invigorants and correctives, mingled with a diffusive stimulant from which every noxious element has been expelled, this renowned preparation is, in all respects, the very best medicine of its kind that the world has ever known. Such is the opinion of distinguished members of the medical profession, and the general verdict of the public, after an experience of twenty years, during which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS has attained a greater popularity and a more extensive sale than any specific ever advertised in the columns of the American press.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.
Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.
Water Main Extension Bonds,
EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.
For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 8th, 1869.

The local money market appeared better supplied with means to meet the demands upon it to-day, which were only moderately heavy. We find some parties who are desirous of letting out large amounts on sixty day paper, but few are willing to loan on three or four months offerings. The banks are able to accommodate customer borrowers more liberally than in the beginning of the week. In New York it is remarked that the anomalous ease in the money market is a curious contrast to the activity and stringency which prevailed not more than a week ago. Not only is very little money leaving the city, but some of the banks report the receipt of funds from the West, where the arrivals of wheat have been so light that debts due the East have to be settled by shipments of currency instead of produce. We have in this situation of affairs another of the many legacies of the recent gold speculation. The utter demoralization of the gold market has left the street with large amounts of gold on hand, the inability to dispose of which retains the premium far below the figure from which the late movement started. The question is, will the farmers of the West sell their produce at the lower prices brought about by the fall in gold, or will they hold back into the winter, as they can do with some varieties, and as they have done in a few instances in former years, with a view to create a rise in prices? Whatever decision they shall arrive at, our city is just now enjoying the advantage of an easy condition of the money market. The impression is so general, however, that the relaxation is not natural but accidental, and may at any moment give way to stringency, that few operations are based upon it. The Sub-Treasury has received and disbursed a large quantity of fractional currency, but the small denominations of greenbacks are not forthcoming. Treasurer Spinner sends word that the Department cannot get them ready for a few weeks at least. It is said that at the meeting of the Clearing House Association on Tuesday the point was made and seemed to meet the general approval of the bank officials present that it is dishonorable for a bank to demand, on the day the check is drawn, currency on the certified check of another bank. The custom is for all checks to be considered as good until the settlement of the differences between the banks are made the next day at the Clearing House.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881, 6s	119⅝	120	120
1862, 5-20s	120	119½	120⅜
1864, 5-20s	119	119⅝	119½
1865, 5-20s, old	119¾	120	119¼
1865, 5-20s, new	117⅞	118¼	118
1867, 5-20s	117⅞	118¾	118
1868	117⅞	118¼	118
10-40s	108⅞	109⅛	108⅞
Gold	131⅜	131½	130¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Oct. 7.	Oct. 8.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	131¼	130½	...	¾
U. S. Bonds, 1881	119⅜	119½	⅛	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	120	120¼	¼	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	119¼	119⅝	⅜	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	119⅝	119¾	⅛	...
U. S. Bonds, new iss. '65	117⅞	118	⅛	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	118	118	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	118	118	...	...
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	109	108⅞	...	⅛

—Stocks were more buoyant and higher to-day at the New York Board, than they have been since the "eventful week." The theory of the street is that a brief bull movement is trying to be inaugurated, to be succeeded by a sudden jam down, as the "short" interest in the market has been well covered in the late crash, and the market is without that support. The *World* says: The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company has figured prominently in Wall street as one of the favorite footballs of the bull stock-jobbing cliques. A few figures on this may be useful to money lenders and investors at the present time. The following is a table of the earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Company for the month of September in the last three years:

Earnings, September, 1867	$1,448,912
Earnings, September, 1868	1,518,483
Earnings, September, 1869	1,321,139

In September, 1867, when Northwest common was selling at about 40 and the preferred at 60 to 65, the great Northwest pool, which was run with such signal success, was commenced at that time. The earnings of the road, as the preceding table shows, were $127,803 larger in September 1867, than in the same month of this year, and the capital stock of the company has been increased over $4,000,000 by additional stock issued at different times since then.

It is stated that the Milwaukee and St. Paul earnings for the month of September show a decrease of over $300,000, but the company withholds this decrease in the earnings from being published, in order to assist the "St. Paul ring" in unloading their stock upon the public.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

October 8, 1869.	10 00 A M	11 15 A M	12 10 P M	1 25 P M	4 00 P M
New York Central	174	174	174⅛	174⅛	175
Erie	32⅛	32¾	32¾	32⅞	33
Hudson River	......	157⅛	......	158½	......
Harlem	......	129	......	130	......
Reading	95¾	96	96	96	95⅞
Michigan Central	......	120	......	......	......
Michigan Southern	84⅛	84½	85½	84¼	85⅜
Illinois Central	......	132¾	......	133½	......
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	94	95	95	96¾	99
Chicago and Northwestern	71¼	71¼	72	71⅝	72⅝
Do preferred	84¼	84⅞	84¼	84⅛	84⅝
Rock Island	106	107¾	107⅝	107¾	108¼
St. Paul	......	68⅛	......	68¼	68¼
St. Paul, preferred	......	82	......	82	82
Toledo and Wabash	......	57½	......	58	......
Toledo and Wabash, pref.	......	......	......	......	......
Fort Wayne	85	85¼	81¼	85⅜	85⅛
Chicago and Alton	......	138	......	136	......
Ohio and Mississippi	......	28⅛	......	28¼	......
Western Union Telegraph	......	35⅝	......	36½	36⅜
Pacific Mail	......	69	......	68⅝	......
Adams Express	......	54⅛	......	54	54¼
Wells, Fargo Express	......	25⅛	......	25	25
American M. U. Express	......	33⅜	......	34	34⅛
United States Express	......	54	......	54	54⅛
Merchants Union Express	......	......	......	......	......
Gold	131⅛	131⅜	131⅛	130⅝	130⅝

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	174¼	175	¾	...
Erie	32½	33	½	...
Hudson River	157¾	158½	¾	...
Harlem	......	130	...	...
Reading	95¾	95⅞	⅛	...
Mich. Central	120	120	...	...
Mich. Southern	84½	85⅜	⅞	...
Illinois Central	132¼	133½	1¼	...
Cleve. and Pitts	94	99	5	...
Chicago and North.	71¼	72½	1¼	...
do preferred	84⅛	84⅝	½	...
Rock Island	106	108¼	2¼	...
St. Paul	68⅝	68¼	...	⅜
do preferred	81⅝	82	⅜	...
Tol. and Wabash	55	58	3	...
do preferred	73½	......	...	...
Fort Wayne	85	85⅛	⅛	...
Chicago and Alton	137	136	...	1
Ohio and Miss	27½	28¼	¾	...
Western U. Tel.	36¾	36½	...	¼
Pacific Mail	68½	68⅝	⅛	...
Adams Express	54½	54¼	...	¼
Wells, Fargo & Co	24½	25	½	...
United States Ex.	32½	34¼	1¾	...
American M. U. Ex.	54½	54½	...	...
Merch. U. Ex.	...	...	...	...

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, October 8, 1869.

Trade to-day ruled only moderately active, and prices without much change, though in some articles of produce quotations are to a great extent merely nominal. There is very little movement in grain, and prices seem shading. Flour is in moderate request, but the inquiry is mainly confined to choice brands, and for the supplying of current local wants. Very little flour is shipped by merchants in this city to the east, as freight prices from the West here to dealers, and then from this to Philadelphia, New York or Baltimore will not allow any margin for operating, as Eastern dealers can purchase West and ship directly through for very little more than the cost of shipment from this city. We annex the following as the current quotations, which are wholesale from store unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—There is a large stock in store but mostly inferior and common. Prices are nominal, ranging from $1 25@3 00 ℘ bbl, as to quality. Very choice apples are in but light receipt and command from $2 50 to 3 00 ℘ bbl.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—There is a fair trade doing with only a moderate supply of hams and other choice sides on the market. We quote canvassed sugar cured hams at 25c; plain sugar cured hams 22½@23c; shoulders 16½@17c; rib sides 20½@21c; clear rib sides 22c. Dried beef 20c. Lard in tierces 20c; lard in kegs 21c; lard in one-half hdz 20½c. Mess $33 50 ℘ bbl.

BUTTER—Choice table butter is in request with but moderate receipts, and readily commands 33@35c ℘ lb. Good to choice solid packed sells at 28@32c ℘ lb. Common is in good supply and dull at 20@25c ℘ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote dried apples at 9c ℘ lb; peaches, quarters, 10c, and halves 15c ℘ lb. Receipts light.

EGGS—There is a fair demand for fresh packed at 21@22c ℘ dozen.

LARD OIL—Market firm at $1 43@1 45 for extra No. 1, and $1 05 for No. 2.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand for good articles of cheese. We quote Western Reserve at 15c; Hamburg at 16c; Ohio Factory at 16½c; Ohio Goshen at 17½c, and New York Goshen at 18c ℘ lb.

CHICKENS—We quote chickens by the coop at 55@60c ℘ pair, as to size and quality.

CEMENT—We quote Phoenix hydraulic cement at $2 25@2 50 ℘ bbl, and Johnstown at $2 00.

POTATOES—The market continues dull, and inactive. From wagons and on the platform 50@55c ℘ bushel is the general price. Prime to choice Sweet Potatoes may be quoted at $4 50@5 25 ℘ barrel.

GRAPES—Prime to choice sells at 5@8c ℘ lb by the package.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Jersey cultivated at $11@12 ℘ bbl.

HAY—Sales from country wagons at $15@20 ℘ ton as to quality.

STRAW—Sales of oat straw at $12 00 ℘ ton.

ONIONS—Fair to choice may be quoted at $1@1 50 ℘ bushel.

FEATHERS—Choice geese feathers command 95c@$1 00 ℘ lb. Other grades are nominal.

WHISKY—There is only a moderate trade doing. Highwines are firmer at $1 15@1 18; common rectified $1 15; corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ℘ gal. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ℘ gallon.

SEEDS—Market quiet with but a moderate demand. Timothy seed may be quoted at $4 25 ℘ bushel. Flaxseed is scarce and sells at $2 20@2 25 ℘ bushel. Cloverseed will not command over $8 50.

ASHES—We quote soda at 4½c and pearls at 9c.

QUINCES—Choice quinces sell at $5 00@5 50 ℘ bbl.

PEACHES—The season is nearly over, and but fem in market, especially of a choice quality. Prices are nominal, ranging from $1 00 to $2 50 ℘ box as to quality.

TOMATOES—Scarce and demand good for choice at $1 00@1 25 ℘ bushel.

SALT—Trade light; sales to the trade at $1 90, and from store at $2 10 per barrel.

FLOUR—Mhere is only a moderate demand for flour, and it is mainly confined to choice and well known brands. We quote good to choice winter wheat flour at $6 50@7 00 per barrel. Very little spring in market and it sells fully as high as winter. Common and inferior brands are dull and entirely nominal in price.

RYE FLOUR—Prices nominally $6 00@6 25 per bbl.

CORN MEAL—We quote kiln dried at 95c@$1 00 per bushel for prime to choice.

MILL FEED—The Pearl mill prices, wholesale, are for bran 90c ℘ cwt, ship stuff $1 10 ℘ cwt, and middlings $1 80 ℘ cwt.

GRAIN—There is very little doing in grain of any kind. Wheat is weak at $1 25@1 30 for red winter, $1 30@1 35 for white wheat. Oats on the track commands 48c, though sales are making when the purchasers furnish sacks at 45c ℘ bushel. Rye is rather weak at 1 08@1 10 ℘ bushel, in elevator. Prime yellow ear and shelled corn commands 98c@1 00 in elevator. Barley is selling at $1 20@1 35 ℘ bushel, the latter price for prime Canadian.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, October 8, 1869.

Prices of raw irons generally are well sustained. Receipts of bituminous coal smelted forge descriptions are more liberal, yet barely sufficient to meet current wants of consumers. This is especially true of the better grades of strictly grey sorts, thereby restricting sales somewhat. There is also an increased volume of receipts of anthracite irons, and in some instances slight concessions in prices for common to medium neutral forge have been afforded to induce purchasers.

Stocks of foundry irons of all descriptions are light. Good grades of medium charcoal are wanted and would command full rates.

In common bituminous and anthracite descriptions the supply is moderate, with sales at former rates.

We are quoted the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

200 tons grey forge, at furnace	$35 00—4 mos.
250 tons grey forge, on city wharf	37 50—4 mos.
160 tons good mottled, on city wharf	36 50—4 mos.
110 tons common close grey and mottled	36 00—6 mos.
350 tons white and mottled	36 00—6 mos.
60 tons good clean white	36 00—6 mos.
100 tons grey forge, from yard	37 50—4 mos.
50 tons common close grey and mottled, at furnace	33 00—4 mos.
300 tons medium grey, at furnace	34 50—4 mos.
100 tons close grey and mottled, from wharf	36 00—6 mos.
250 tons white and mottled, from wharf	36 00—6 mos.
200 tons grey forge, to arrive	37 50—5 mos.
100 tons grey forge, mixture with native ore	38 00—5 mos.
600 tons close grey and mottled, at furnace, to go north	priv'te terms.
50 tons open grey foundry, from yard	39 00—4 mos.
70 tons open grey foundry	39 00—4 mos.
500 tons white	priv. terms.
100 tons neutral	37 50—6 mos.
100 tons red short	39 00—4 mos.
100 tons mottled and white	36 00—4 mos.

Anthracite.

50 tons No. 3 C. S.	$39 00—4 mos.
10 tons mottled neutral	35 50—4 mos.
10 tons mottled neutral	35 50—4 mos.
100 tons No. 1 Foundry neutral	44 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 Foundry	41 00—cash.
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	44 00—4 mos.
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	43 50—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 Foundry	43 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 Foundry	42 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 Foundry	42 00—cash.
40 tons No. 2 Foundry	39 25—60 dys.
10 tons No. 2 Foundry	40 50—4 mos.
100 tons Chickies forge	40 00—cash.
50 tons No. 3 neutral forge	40 00—4 mos.
200 tons No. 3 neutral forge	40 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 3 neutral forge	40 00—4 mos.
130 tons medium grade	36 00—4 mos.
75 tons common grade	33 00—4 mos.
100 tons neutral, medium brand	38 00—6 mos.
100 tons neutral, a favorite brand	39 00—6 mos.
10 tons neutral, a favorite brand	38 50—4 mos.

Charcoal.

120 tons medium Penna. Forge	$45—4 mos.
250 tons medium Penna. Forge	44—5 mos.
130 tons Hanging Rock Foundry, in lots, $46 @48, cash to four months.	
100 tons Juniata	$45—6 mos.

Blooms.

25 tons Juniata	$95—6 mos.
10 tons Juniata	96—4 mos.
10 tons Juniata	95—4 mos.
10 tons slabs	95—60 d'ys

September Receipts Pig Iron, Blooms and Ore.

The following are the receipts of pig iron blooms and ore, by the following railroads, during September:

Betuminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.	232	Bryan & Co.	47
Nimick & Co, Alleg'y	130	Hailman & H.	81
J Wood, Son & Co.	17	Loomis & Collard	14
J.W Porter	17	Everson, P & Co.	10
Brown & Co	17	Wm Rea & Co	5
Superior Iron mills	15	Jno Moorhead	9
Union Iron Mills	19	Graff, Byers & Co	1
Total			614

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
John Moorhead	170	Bryan & Caughey	135
J W Porter	8	J Reamer	81
Hailman & H	26	Lloyd & Black	17
Nimick & Co	13	R Wister	10
Lyon, Shorb & Co	28	McKnight & Co	10
Pittsburgh F & I Co	2	H Crielow	1
McIntosh I Co	1		
Total			525

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J. Moorhead	33	H. Woodside	18
Lewis, Oliver & P	4	McKnight, Porter & Co.	32
Rees, Graff & Dull	3	Brown & Co	2
Graff, Byers & Co	4	Totten & Co	14
Total			110

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.	16	McKnight, Porter & Co.	76
Pittsburgh Iron Co.	1	Coleman, R & Co	8
Bryan & Caughey	44	Park Bros & Co	2
Shoenberger, B & Co	43	Brady's Bend I. W	24
Zug & Co	21	Everson, Preston & Co	4
Rees, Graff & Dull	12	J. Moorhead	10
Moorhead & Co	12	Union Iron Mills	9
A. Garrison	1	Lloyd & Black	5
Chess, Smyth & Co	1	Wm. McKee & Co	7
Bussey, Wells & Co	1	McKnight & Co	30
Total			326

Canal Receipts of Pig Iron.

The following are the weekly receipts of pig iron for September, by the Erie canal, received by Messrs. Nimick & Co.:

September 1st to 17th	1,345 tons.
September 17th to 24th	246 "
September 24th to 30th	796 "
Total	2,387 tons.

Receipts of Pig Iron Per Erie Canal for the Week Ending October 8, 1869.

Canal boat	Shamokin,	Nimick & Co.	60
" "	Cairo,	do	63
" "	Lotus,	do	63
" "	Mahaska,	do	60
" "	Geo. Metcalf,	do	60
" "	Cairo,	do	60
" "	Mahaska,	do	60
" "	S. M. Kerr,	do	40
" "	Saranac,	do	62
Total			525

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co	32	Graff, Byers & Co	7
Lewis, Bailey & D. m	9	Hailman & H.	17
Rodgers & B. m	2	Graff, Bennett & Co.	5
J. Moorhead	10	Emerson P & Co.	2
J. Painter & Son	1	Rees, Graff & Dull	3
S Harbaugh & Co, m	4	Bryan & Caughey, o	3
Brown & Co, m	1		
Total			85

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.	12	Bryan & Caughey	8
J Moorhead, b	2	Hailman & H.	8
J Reamer	8	Lyon, Shorb & Co	9
J W Porter	4	Lloyd & Black	4
R Wister	1		
Total			45

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J Moorhead, m	7	Graff, Byers & Co	1
McKnight, P & Co	6		
Total			14

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, b	3	Zug & Co	3
Chess Smyth & Co, o	3	McKnight, & Co, o	13
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	20	McKnight & Co, o	3
J Moorhead, b	4	Brady's Bend I Co, o	9
Rees, Graff & Dull, o	13	Bryan & C, o	10
Total			78

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY MORNING, October 9, 1869.

CRUDE OIL—The market yesterday was active and firm. The sales reported were as follows:

1,000 bbls spot on A. V. R. R. cars, Venango city	$5 75
1,000 bbls S. O. October at	14½c
1,000 bbls S. O. October at	14½c
1,000 bbls S. O. October at	14½c
1,000 bbls S. O. October at	14½c
1,000 bbls a put of $100, all year at	14½c

REFINED OIL—The market opened with a firmer feeling, but closed weaker and but little disposition to operate. The sales reported were as follows:

2,500 bbls S. O. last half October	32c
3,000 bbls spot at	32c

TELEGRAMS.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, October 8.—Closing on 7th: Crude in bulk more active at 17c; in barrels dull but firmly held at 22½@23c; refined quiet at 31½c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 11:50 A. M.—Market firmer. Prime light straw to white 31c; standard white, spot, 31½@32c; crude, 17c.

NEW YORK, October 8, 12:00 M.—Market unchanged in every respect.

OIL CITY, PA., October 8, 12:00 M.—Market nominal; $5 75@5 80 here; on broad gauge cars $5 35@5 45; on creek firm.

PLEASANTVILLE, PA., October 8, 12 M.—Market firm at $4 85@4 90.

SHAMBURG, PA., October 8, noon.—Market steady at $5@5 05 for spot.

ROUSEVILLE, PA., October 8, noon.—Market is quiet but firm. Offering $5 45; asking $5 50.

PITHOLE, October 6, 1 P. M.—Market quiet but firm; sales at $5 25.

TITUSVILLE, PA., October 8, 1:30 P. M.—Market quiet, firm and fairly active; prices are unchanged. We are unable to quote but small sales of 3 to 6 car lots on upper road at $5 30.

NEW YORK, October 8, 2:10 P. M.—Demand fair and prices firm at 17@23½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 11:00 A. M.—Spot 31c; October to December 32c; November to March 32c asked; crude 16½@17c, nominal; Antwerp 57½ francs, strong.

NEW YORK, October 8, 12:00 noon.—Antwerp refined, 57½ francs; Liverpool unchanged. In New York crude at 16¾@16½c; refined at 31¾c, market quiet.

ROUSEVILLE, PA., October 8, 1:40 P. M.—Not much doing to-day; can not hear of any sales. Offering to sell at $5 45@5 50.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 8, 1:40 P. M.—Market very quiet and dull at $5 40@5 45 offered. No sales reported yet.

PLEASANTVILLE, PA., October 8, 1:10 P. M.—Crude $4 80; dull and nothing doing.

TIDIOUTE, PA., October 8, 1:30 P. M.—Market quiet and dull at $5 25@5 30.

OIL CITY, PA., October 8, 11:40 A. M.—Market very quiet at $5 80.

TITUSVILLE, PA., October 8, 12:30 P. M.—Market dull and not much doing; sales nominally at $5 20@5 25.

TARR FARM, PA., October 8, 11:00 A. M.—Offering $5 40@5 45; asking $5 50; sales at $5 45; market quiet and very little doing.

The *Shipping List* gives the following summary of stock in yard and exports.

Stock in yard October 1:

	1869.	1868.
Crude bbls	5,900	21,020
Refined bbls	*13,503	39,500
Naptha bbls	1,050	10,023
Redsiduum bbls	none	200
Total bbls	20,453	73,743
Stock September 1	33,412	64,700

*Including 2,125 bbls on shipboard.

Export since 1st January:

	1869.	1868.
From New York gals	51,754,683	43,464,201
From other ports	25,116,875	33,624,551
Total gals	76,871,558	77,088,752
Same time 1867		46,960,315
Same time 1866		47,007,108

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and P. R. R. Oil Line.

Livingston Bros, 52 bbls tar to Lincoln & Co. Philadelphia.

Liberty Oil Works, 250 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

P Wisenberger, 197 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale, 250 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined	697 bbls
Total shipments Tar	52 bbls

Oil Receipts Per A. V. R. R.

Montzheimer, K & Co, 100 bbls refined oil.

Livingston Bros, 84 carboys oil of vitriol.

Pittsburgh Acid Works, 1 car spent acid.

Citizens' Oil Refining Co, 560 bbls crude oil.

H W C Tweddle, on account of G S Thomas, 50 bbls lubricating oil.

Star Oil Works, 409 bbls crude oil.

Holdship's refinery, on account of H McKelvy, 160 bbls crude oil.

James Wilkins, on account Owston & Sowers, 480 bbls crude oil.

Waring & King, 480 bbls crude oil.

Fisher Bros, 720 bbls crude oil.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 9, 1869.

IRON.

Common Bar sizes	3⅞@ 4⅛
Horse Shoe	5⅛
Heavy Band	4⅛@ 5⅛
Hoop and Light Band	5 @10
Round and Square	3⅞@ 7⅛
Oval	4⅛@ 5
Half Oval and Half Round	4⅛@ 5⅛
Boiler iron	6 @9
Tank Iron	5⅛

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ℘ lb extra.

Flat Rails, punched and countersunk	4⅛@ 5
T. Rail, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 lbs to the yard	4½@ 5
Nail Rods	8½@10
Coal Screen Iron	5½@ 6⅛

	American.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, No. 10 to 17	5⅜	6⅞	9
" " 18 to 24	5⅞	7⅛	9
" " 25 to 26	6	7⅜	9⅜
" " 27	6⅞	7⅝	10

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ℘ lb extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 50
8d and 9d	4 75
6d and 7d	5 00
4d and 5d	5 25
3d	6 00
2d	7 25
3d fine	7 25
2d fine	8 25
⅞ lining	9 00
Clinch	6 25
Cut Spikes	4 75
Cut Boat Spikes	5 25

Barrel Nails—⅞ in, $7 50; 1 in, $7 00, 1⅛ in, $6 25; 1¼ in, $6 00; 1⅜ in, $5 50; 1½ in, $5 25.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1¼, $8 50; 1, $9 50.

ABATEMENT.

Iron—½c ℘ lb off on lots of 10 tons or upwards.

Nails—12½c ℘ keg off when ordered in 100 keg lots.

TERMS.

Note of acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, October 8, 1869.

Although it is difficult to give the tobacco market in a satisfactory manner we herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices, manufacturers of course giving a discount for large lots. It seems to be the general opinion in the trade that prices must advance on all kinds of goods. Plug goods have advanced 3c ℘ lb in Louisville within the past week:

Spun Roll	$ 70@ 75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Flounders	68@ 72	Rough & Ready	95@1 10
Tens	68@ 70	Scotch Snuff	75
Navy	65@ 70	Copenh'n Snuff	85@ 90
Louisville Navy	75@ 78	Cut and Dry	28@ 32
Richmond do	70@ 72	Wheeling stogies	$11

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 9, 1869.

The prices of tin plates according to brands are as follows:

I C, charcoal	$13 50@13 75
I C, coke	12 50@12 75
Roofing plates	13 00@13 50
Bar Tin, ℘ lb	52c
Straights, ℘ lb	50c
Sheet Zinc	14c
Slab Spelter	12c
Ingot Copper	26c
Antimony	23c

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 9, 1869.

We quote as follows the prices for various kinds of steel:

Best refined cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, ⅝ to 2 inches	13c
Cast spring steel	13c
German spring steel	10c
Blister steel	10 @15c
Cast plow steel	13c
Best refined German plow steel	11c
Puddled do do	9c

Iron, Nails, Etc.

Our iron mills are running full time, and the demand continues good. Prices are unchanged from last week's quotations.

The prices of copper, steel, and tin plates are unchanged from the quotations given a week ago.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, October 8, 1869.

EXCHANGE—⅛ premium.

FREIGHTS—Quiet and steady at previous rates.

FLOUR—In good shipping and local demand, chiefly for medium grades; sales at $4 87½@6 00 for spring extras; $3 50@4 00 for spring superfine; $4 25@4 50 for unsound spring extras.

WHEAT—Tolerably active for No. 2 to fill "shorts" at a decline of 2@3c; sales at $1 02@1 04½ cash, closing at $1 02@1 02½; for future delivery the same grade sold at $1 04@1 05 seller month; $1 04½@1 05 seller last half month; $1 05@1 05½ seller November; on 'Change $1 02@1 04 was paid seller month, and $1 02¾@1 04 seller last half month; No. 2 grades quiet; No. 1 sold at $1 07@1 10; after 'Change the market was dull and unsettled at $1 02¾ cash for No. 2, and $1 02¾@1 03 seller October.

CORN—In better demand but 1½@2c lower, closing at 64½@64¾c cash, and 65c seller last half; for future delivery there were sales at 64½@66c seller month; 67@68c buyer do; 65@65½c seller last half month; canal corn afloat was quiet during the afternoon; sales at 64½c seller October, 65c seller last half.

OATS—In fair speculative and shipping demand; prices weak at 38½@39½c for No. 2, closing at 38½c cash and seller month.

RYE—Active but lower at 78½@79c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Dull and inactive; No. 2 closed nominally at $1 20@1 22.

HIGHWINES—Firmer and 1c higher, closing firm at $1 08 in wooden bound.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and easier, mess pork at $32@32 25. Lard 17¾@18c. Dry salted shoulders 14½@14¾c. For future delivery, Mess Pork is quotable at $26 25@26 50 seller January.

CATTLE—Dull at $3 90@5 50 for butchers' stock and feeding cattle; $5 87½@6 75 for light to good shipping beeves.

HOGS—In full supply and dull at a decline of 15@20c; sales at $8 25@9 for common; $9 10@9 35 for fair to medium; $9 45@9 85 for good to choice.

LATEST.

CHICAGO, October 8—10 P. M.

At the afternoon board No 2 wheat sold at $1 02¼ seller October, later at $1 02; buyer October sold at $1 04¾@1 05; cash $1 02@1 04. Corn sold at 65½c seller last half; 66c buyer October, closing at 63½c cash, 64c seller last half. Oats dull and lower; sales at 38½c cash; 38¾c seller October. In the evening wheat closed quiet at $1 00¼ seller the month; $1 02 seller last half. Corn sold at 63c seller month; 63½c seller last half. Lake freights and provisions lifeless.

New York Cattle Market

NEW YORK, October 8.—The Hudson River and New York Central Railroads are in working order. The Erie road is not yet opened. Cattle on sale to-day 1,500 at Communipaw and 1,490 at One Hundredth street. Trade was only moderately active, and prices ¼@½c lower, nothing being over 16c, but owners refused that for the best stock. Not quite all were sold. A drove of very poor 400 cwt Texans sold at 9c; a drove of 5 cwt better Texans 12c; a drove of 6¾ cwt Illinois steers $84; 136 fat Kentucky grades 8 cwt 16c; a drove of 6¾ cwt Indiana 13@15½c.

Sheep and lambs pour in again, 8,900 arriving to-day. Prices have declined ½c, still fat sheep of 90 to 100 lbs sell at 6½@6¾c, with prime 65 lb lambs at 9c. The bulk of the stock is common and selling at 5@5½c for sheep and 8@8½c for lambs.

Hogs keep up, and 2,300 arriving to-day. Live are quoted at 10¼@11¼c; dressed firm at 14c. Sales of fine all rough Michigan hogs, 2 cars 198 lbs 10¾c; 1 car 195 lbs 10¾c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, October 8.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Cotton—nothing doing. Hemp steady and firm; undressed $145; hackled tow $137 ℘ ton. Flour dull and business small; superfine $4 60@4 80, extra $4 85@5 00, XX $5 25@5 50, XXX $5 75@6 00, choice and family $6 25@7 75. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No 2 spring 99@$1 00; No. 1 $1 00; No 2 red fall $1 05@1 08; No. 1 do $1 15@1 16; choice red $1 20@1 25. Corn unchanged; mixed in bulk 72c; choice yellow sacked 85c; choice white 90@95c. Oats higher at 45c in bulk; 50@52c sacked. Barley firm for best qualities; prime Iowa spring $1 00; Minnesota $1 35@1 40; choice fall $1 88. Rye dull at 82@83c. Whisky easier at $1 15. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull; mess pork $32 00. Dry salt meats dull; shoulders 15c. Bacon steady and very firm; shoulders 16½@17c; clear rib sides 20½c; clear sides 20¾@20¾c; sugar cured hams 23c. Lard quiet at 18½c for tierce; 20c for kegs. Cattle active for common and medium; prices range at 3@6½c gross. Hogs active and firm at 8@10½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 8.—Dry Goods—The rapid decline in the price of New York mills muslins to 21c has stimulated the demand and caused a reduction in the prices of other goods in accordance thereto. Wamsutta bleached shirtings are now reduced to 20c. The market for all cotton goods is in fact rather languid and depressed, yet there has been increased activity at the concession. Prints, which apparently were scarce and firm a short while since, are now in ample supply and depressed enough, the Amoskeag prints selling at 12c less two ℘ cent; Gloucester 12½c. Lancaster 12½c; American bags 42½c; Sark A 45c, and Saco 40c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 8.—Bagging quiet at 27½@28c. Cotton quiet at 25c. Flour weak; superfine $4 75. Grain and groceries quiet and unchanged. Leaf tobacco quiet and steady; sales 61 hhds at $6 90@13 75. Whisky $1 15. Provisions quiet and firm. Pork $21. Bacon shoulders 17c; clear rib 20½c; clear sides 21c. Lard 19c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.—Flour excessively dull; extras $6 00@6 25; spring wheat extra family $6 25@7 00; Indiana and Ohio do $6 50@7 25. Wheat heavy; red $1 40@1 42; amber $1 45@1 48. Rye $1 05@1 10. Corn very quiet and unchanged. Oats dull at 58@60c. Petroleum quiet; refined 31½c. Pork, lard and whisky unchanged.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 8.—Flour steady. Wheat—No. 1 red $1 16 bid, $1 17 asked; No. 2 do $1 14. Corn—80c bid, 83c asked. Oats held at 41@42c. Rye held at 90@94c. Petroleum—refined held at 28c for prime light straw to white; 28½@29c for standard white in large lots; retail lots 2@3c higher; crude held at $6 45.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, October 8.—Cotton—good ordinary 23¼c; low middlings 23¾c. Wheat—red $1 15; amber $1 20@1 25; white $1 30. Oats 65c. Rye $1 00. Barley $1 25. Corn $1 15. Flour $6 50@7 00 for superfine to fancy. Bacon—sides 20c; hams 21c; shoulders 17c. Lard 20½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, October 8.—Flour dull and heavy. Wheat closed dull and lower; No 1 white Michigan at $1 25; regular $1 09; amber $1 10; No 1 red $1 16; No 2 do $1 10½; No 3 do $1 03½@1 05. Corn 2c lower and dull; No 1 72c; No 2 70c. Oats, No 1 46c; No 2 45c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, October 8.—Flour quiet and steady; choice spring extras $5 12@5 25. Wheat unsettled at $1 08½ for No. 1; $1 02 for No. 2. Oats steady at 40c for No. 2. Corn steady at 69c for No. 2. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, October 8.—Flour steady and quiet. Wheat firm at $1 47@1 50. Corn prime white $1 05@1 10; prime yellow $1 05 for western. Oats quiet at 55@60c. Rye firm at $1 10@1 20. Provisions unchanged. Whisky steady and in fair demand at $1 20@1 21.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, October 8.—Cotton quiet at 24¼c; receipts, 1,359 bales; exports, 1,351 bales; weeks receipts, 5,921 bales; exports, 4,131 bales; stock, 58 bales. Hay $24 50. Bran $23. Pork, $34, dull. Lard, 20@21c. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 18c, sides, 21¼@21¾c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, October 8.—Flour—receipts 500 bbls; market active; choice $6 50@6 75. Wheat more active and firm at lower rates; extra white $1 24@1 25; No. 1 $1 13; regular $1 06; amber $1 06. Corn 80@83c. Oats 43@44c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 130½@130⅝.

NEW YORK, October 8—P. M.

LAKE SHORE

The *Post* says the Lake Shore directors are still in session. The directors will, we understand, authorize the appointment of a committee to rectify some irregularities in the issue of $1,075,000 stock which was in the hands of the Treasurer previous to the failure of his firm. The numbers of the share certificates which cover this $1,075,000 range from 391 to 404, inclusive. An erroneous report was in circulation at one time this morning to the effect that the company intended to repudiate this stock. It is expected that an advertisement will appear in the morning papers on this subject.

MONEY.

Money easy at 6@7 ℘ cent. on call.

STERLING.

Sterling quiet at 109¼@109⅜.

GOLD

lower: opened at 131⅛, touched 131⅜, and closed at 130½@130⅝. Carrying rates 5@2 ℘ cent. to flat. Settlements are progressing, and a very large portion of Friday's contracts have been closed.

GOVERNMENTS

Steady but dull. Coupons '81 120⅛@120¼; do '62 120⅛@120⅜; do '64 119⅝@119⅞; do '65 119⅝@120; do new 118@118⅛; do '67 118⅛@118⅜; do '68 118@118⅛; 10-40s 108⅞@109; currency sixes 107⅛@108.

STATE BONDS

Firmer. Missouris 88⅞; old Tennessees 62; new do 53; old Virginias 50; new do 53; old North Carolinas 48; new do 42½.

STOCKS

More active and higher, particularly New York Central, Northwestern and Lake Shore. The market closed strong but quiet. Canton, 51; Cumberland, 26½; Western Union, 36¾; Quicksilver, 13; Mariposa, 8½; do preferred, 16; Pacific Mail, 69; Adams Express, 54; Wells, 25; American, 34; United States, 54; New York Central, 176; Harlem, 130; Hudson River, 158½; Reading, 96; Erie, 32½; do preferred, 57; Michigan Southern, 85⅝; Illinois Central, 133½; Pittsburgh, 99½; Northwestern, 72¾; do preferred, 84⅞; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 74¾; Rock Island 108⅜; St. Paul, 68¾; do preferred, 82; Wabash, 59⅛; do preferred, 76; Ft. Wayne, 85½; Terre Haute 28; do preferred, 56; Chicago and Alton, 136; do preferred, 136; Ohio and Mississippi, 28¼; Panama, 235.

MINING SHARES

Boston prices unchanged.

Sub-Treasury balance $82,766,285. The Assistant Treasurer sold a million gold at 131 5-100@131 40 100.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 8.—Cotton heavy and lower; sales 3,100 bales at 27½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 4,277 bbls; flour steady for low grades; dull and declining for other descriptions; sales 9,700 bbls at $5 60@5 75 for superfine State and western; $5 90@6 50 for extra State; $5 90@6 50 for extra western; $6 45@6 55 for white wheat extra; $5 95@6 50 for round hoop Ohio; $6 25@7 00 for extra St. Louis; $7 00@9 00 for good to choice do, closing dull. Rye flour quiet; sales 250 bbls at $4 75@6 10. Corn meal in fair request; sales 500 bbls Jersey at $5 40@6; 100 bbls Southern at $6 00 delivered. Whisky firmer; sales 400 bbls western at $1 20@1 22 free. Receipts of wheat 18,615 bush; dull, heavy and 1c lower; sales 47,000 bush at $1 15 for common No. 3 spring; $1 43 for mixed western; $1 43@1 45 for winter red and amber western; $1 47 for amber Virginia; $1 49@1 51 for amber Tennessee. Rye quiet; sales 700 bush State at $1 22. Barley dull; sales 7,500 bush Canada West to arrive at about $1 45. Barley malt quiet. Receipts of corn 2,177 bush; market dull and heavy; sales 49,000 bush at 80@95c for unsound mixed western; 98c@$1 05 for sound do; $1 09@1 12 for western yellow; $1 03@1 11 for white western. Receipts of oats 7,651 bush. market dull and heavy; sales 32,000 bush at 61@63½c for new southern and western. Rice quiet and steady; sales 50 tierces Carolina at 8½@8¾c. Coffee—Rio firm; sales 385 bags on private terms; other kinds dull. Sugar moderately active and steady; sales 750 hhds Porto Rico at 11½@12½c; 100 boxes Havana at 12½c Molasses firm and more active; sales 1,100 hhds Cuba Muscavado at 56@58c. Hops quiet at 10@20c for American. Petroleum firm at 17c for crude and 32c for refined. Linseed oil quiet at $1 00@1 07 in casks. Spirits turpentine firmer at 48@49c. Pork quiet and steady; sales 500 bbls at $30 75@31 00 for mess, closing at $30 75 cash bid; $26 00@27 00 for prime; $29 00@29 50 for prime mess. Beef steady; sales 130 bbls at $6@13 for new plain mess, and $12@17 50 for new extra mess. Beef hams quiet; sales 75 bbls at $18@25. Cut meats dull; sales 90 pkgs at 14¾@15½c for shoulders, and 17@19c for hams. Middles quiet and unchanged; sales 80 boxes at 17⅛@17½c for Cumberland cut; 17c for bellies. Lard steady and quiet; sales 301 tcs at at 16⅝@18c for steam, and 18@18½c for kettle rendered. Butter firm at 20@30c for Ohio. Cheese firm at 14@17c. Freights to Liverpool nominal.

LATEST—Flour closed dull without decided change. Wheat dull, heavy and 1c lower, with shippers generally holding off for still lower prices. Rye dull and heavy at $1 12@1 16 for new and old western. Oats dull and heavy at 61@62½c for western Corn heavy at 98c@$1 04 for sound mixed western. Pork quiet at $30 75@31 00 for mess. Beef nominally unchanged. Cut meats quiet and firm. Bacon firm with a limited business. Lard steady at 17⅝@18c for fair to prime steam. Eggs quiet without decided change.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, October 8.—Flour neglected. Wheat dull; No 3 Chicago $1 00; No 2 do $1 15; No 2 Milwaukee $1 18; the preceding are nominal asking rates; sales 2,500 bush white Michigan at $1 16; 4,000 amber do at $1 20. Corn dull; sales 7,700 bush No 2 Western at 77½c; 7,000 do at 80c; 8,000 do at 77c, all per sample. Oats dull; sales 2,000 bush No 2 Western at 50c. Rye dull; sales 200 bush old Western at $1 08. Barley—sales 5,000 bush Canada 4 rowed at $1 23, to arrive. Other articles nominal.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Ironton, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, O., October 8, 1869.

Boats passed up to-day; Annie Laurie at 10 A. M. and Telegraph at 11 A. M. Passed down: Telegraph at 2 P. M. River falling. Weather clear and pleasant. H.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, October 8, 1869.

River stationary, with one foot of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 62° at 4 P. M. W.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, Pa., October 8, 1869.

River falling slowly, with thirty inches water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 65° at 6 P. M. F.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., October 8, 1869.

River stationary, with about four feet six inches water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 68° at 5 P. M. C.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBORO, Pa., October 8, 1869.

River falling, with scant five feet water. Weather clear; thermometer 61° at 6 P. M. C.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Chieftain	Philips	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Petrolia	Nipp	Geneva.
Belle	Sholes	Parkersburg.

Departed.

Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Sallie	Calhoun	Cincinnati.
New State	Harlan	Wheeling.

MONONGAHELA—Four feet three inches and falling.

ALLEGHENY—Five feet five inches and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated four feet three inches and falling slowly. Trade on the landing was active and freights plenty. The Sallie left with all the freight she wanted. The Mollie Ebert takes her departure this day at noon, with an excellent trip.

THE Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva packets leave at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. from the Company's wharf boat, foot of Grant street.

THE powerful towboat Ironsides, Captain Beltzhoover, is receiving for St. Louis. She will have dispatch.

THE first-class packet Messenger, Captain Jesse Dean, is receiving for Memphis and St. Louis, and will have dispatch.

THE steamer Kenton, Captain W. H. Kerr, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Saturday.

BIG FIGURES.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says the Thompson Dean left St. Louis with 16,000 tons of freight. Pretty steep, that.

CAPT. JOHN CHAMBERS, of this city, has taken charge of the office of the Edinburg, in the Arkansas river trade.

THE steamer Sallie, Capt Calhoun, left Cincinnati and Louisville with a fair trip. Pilots —James and N. Whitten.

BUSINESS in the slack water continues brisk. The packets arrive and depart on time with good trips.

CAPT. D. MOORE'S new Cincinnati packet is progressing favorably under the superintendence of Capt. Ackley.

THE new towboats built this season are beyond all question the handsomest and best adapted boats ever built, and do credit to all concerned.

JOSEPH SMITH, JR., the well known coal merchant, has purchased one-fourth of the steamer St. Charles, at the rate of $17,000 for the entire boat.

THE steamer Arkansas, Capt. Shaw, left St. Louis for Arkansas river with 550 tons of freight and engagements below, and full of passengers. Good for Captain Shaw.

THE Parkersburg packet for this day is the Belle, Captain Sholes. She takes her departure at twelve M., for Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg. The Belle is a very superior boat, and is in charge of a clever set of officers.

STEAMERS SOLD.—The Viola Belle and David Watts have been sold to parties who propose placing them in the St. Louis and Arkansas River trade. The merchants of this city are making unusual efforts to secure the trade of that region.

THE punctual packet Mollie Ebert, Capt. G. W. Ebert, takes her departure to-day at 12 M. for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of a gentlemanly set of officers, who will see that passengers have the best of attention. Capt. S. Feppard will do the honors in the office.

THE independent packet Petrolia, Captain Nipp, will take her departure this day at 4 P. M. for Monongahela City, Brownsville and Geneva. The first clerk is our old friend, Wm. McElroy, a thorough-going business man, who knows all about the Monongahela river trade from one end to the other.

BIG STUMP.—Captain John Shouse, U. S. Inspector on the snagboat Greenback, working on the Upper Ohio, 282 miles below Pittsburgh, writes that on the 1st inst. they removed a sycamore stump, below Rome, Ohio, opposite Thomas Bruce's, which measured nine feet across the butt, six feet above the roots. The roots are eighteen feet in diameter, solid. The Mississippi squadron of "river dentists" don't have many snags to extract larger than that. Go ahead, Dr. Rogers, never mind the suffering of your patient. We will never have peace with that head until every snag is extracted.

PLUMBERS &C.
CRAIG BROTHERS,
BRASS FOUNDERS,
PIPE FITTERS, PLUMBERS,
AND DEALERS IN
IRON AND LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, PUMPS
PIPE FITTINGS AND GAS FIXTURES,
152 FIRST STREET, NEAR SMITHFIELD
Would solicit Orders for New or the Repairing of Old Work.
The personal supervision of one of the members of the firm will be given to all Work entrusted to us.
MTH

CAUTION.
We call attention of consumers to the practice of Adulterating Lard Oil by mixing with it Cotton Seed Oil, Rosin Oil, Seal Oil and other inferior Oils.
Our Lard Oil Warranted Pure.
Any person altering our Brand or copying our Trade Mark will be proceeded against according to law.
PROCTOR & GAMBLE,
TF CINCINNATI.

RIVER PACKETS.
BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.
U. S. MAIL LINE.
PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.
LEAVES DAILY, 8 A. M., 5 P. M.
For all Points on the Monongahela River
STEAMER ELECTOR......CAPT. P. DONALDSON.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN......CAPT. ROBT PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT......CAPT Z W. CARMACK.
For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
N. B.—No Commission charged on Eastern Freight.
JOHN L. MOORHOUSE, Agent.

INDEPENDENT LINE.
Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.
STEAMER PETROLIA, J. B. NIPP, Master, WM. MCELLROY, Clerk, Leaves Pittsburgh for Geneva and all intermediate Landings, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Geneva for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
For further particulars, inquire on the new Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
WM. MCELLROY & CO., Agents.
N. B.—No charge for Commission on Eastern Freights.

PARKERSBURG.
Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.
LEAVES PITTSBURGH
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY—12 M.
RETURNING LEAVES PARKERSBURG
MONDAY AND THURSDAY—7 A. M.
THE SWIFT PASSENGER STEAMER
BELLE,
H. H. SHOLES......Commander.
Leaves as announced.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to
JAS. COLLINS, Agent.

Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.
LEAVES MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, 11 A. M.
THE FINE STEAMER
NEW STATE,
W. H HARLAN......Commander.
Will leave as announced above.
Freights and Passage at Reduced Rates.
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
GHRIEST, SWANEY & CO., Agents.

MUSKINGUM RIVER PACKET LINE.
For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY FRIDAY, 8 A. M.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer JULIA No. 2, Captain C. R. STULL, will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

LOUISVILLE.
For Cincinnati and Louisville.
SATURDAY, 9TH INST.—12 M.
THE STEAMER MOLLIE EBBERT, Captain GEO. W. EBBERT, will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.
GRAY'S IRON LINE.
For St. Louis.
FIRST RISE.
THE STEAMER IRONSIDES and Barges are receiving Freight, and will leave as announced.
For Freight apply to R. C. GRAY,
94 Water street, or to
tf CHARLES BARNES, Agent.

NEW ORLEANS.
For Memphis and New Orleans.
SATURDAY, October 9—12 M.
THE FINE PASSENGER Steamer MESSENGER, JESSE DEAN, Commander, will leave as announced above.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
GHRIEST, SWANEY & CO., or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMBOATMEN
IN BUYING ENGINE OIL, SHOULD BUY THE
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FORM A SEMI WEEKLY LINE, SAILING FROM PHILADELPHIA ON
Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10 A. M.,
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For Freight or Passage apply to
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THE LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.
Rates of Passage by the Saturday Steamer:

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.		Steerage, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool or Queenstown	100 00	Liverpool or Queenstown	$35 00

Passage by the Tuesday Steamer, via Halifax.

Liverpool or Queenstown	$80 00	Liverpool or Queenstown	$30 00
Halifax	20 00	Halifax	15 00
St. John's, N. F., by branch Steamer	45 00	St. John's, N. F., by branch Steamer	30 00

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland and the Continent at moderate rates. Excursion Tickets reduced rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York, or
WM. BINGHAM, JR.,
No. 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
The South and Southwest
FAST FREIGHT LINE.
Every Thursday,
THE STEAMSHIPS
PROMETHEUS,
CAPTAIN GRAY,
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Form a Regular Weekly Line, leaving PHILADELPHIA on THURSDAYS of each week.
Through Bills of Lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest. Insurance at Lowest Rates. Rates of Freight as low as by any other route. All Goods forwarded free of Commission. For Freight apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
tf Dock Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

PROCLAMATION.

City of Pittsburgh, SS.

I, JARED M. BRUSH, Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, do issue this my proclamation, that on the SECOND TUESDAY IN OCTOBER, A. D. 1869, being the 12th day of the month, the freemen of said city qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, will meet at their several places of holding elections in their respective wards and elect by ballot the following members of Select and Common Council:

The Electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and three members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and four members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the plumbing shop of Addy & Williams, corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, and elect one member of Select Council and three members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and three members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and three members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Sixth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House on Ann street in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and four members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and three members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the house of Henry Wilson, corner of Franklin and Fulton streets, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and three members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and three members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Tenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Lamb Tavern, corner of Penn and Mechanics streets, and elect one member of Select Council, and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Eleventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and three members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twelfth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and five members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Thirteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Fourteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House of said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and four members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and four members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Sixteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Wigwam, corner of Main and Pearl streets, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Seventeenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and three members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Eighteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Nineteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Hollow School House on Mill street, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twentieth ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the house of George Rahauser, Esq., in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twenty-first ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Wigwam, corner of Spring street and Pockety road, in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twenty-second ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Irwin School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

The Electors of the Twenty-third ward of the city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Hazlewood School House in said ward, and elect one member of Select Council and two members of Common Council.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and annexed the seal of the said city of Pittsburgh, this sixteenth day of September, A. D. 1869.

JARED M. BRUSH, Mayor.

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